EXHIBIT 2

Page 1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY KIMBERLY COLE, ALAN COLE, JAMES MONICA, LINDA BOYD, MICHAEL MCMAHON, RAY SMINKEY,) JAMES MEDDERS, JUDY MEDDERS,) ROBERT PEPERNO, SARAH PEPERNO,) and KELLY MCCOY, on behalf of) themselves and all other similarly situated, Plaintiffs,) CIVIL ACTION NO. vs. 13-7871(FLW)(TJB) NIBCO, INC., Defendant. The deposition of EARL HOWARD SEXTON, III Date: Tuesday, October 11, 2016 Time: 8:54 a.m. Place: Hilton Garden Inn 3401 Plaza Court Elkhart, Indiana Called as a witness by the Plaintiffs in accordance with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure for the District of New Jersey, pursuant to Notice Before Michelle Soffa, Court Reporter Notary Public, Porter County, Indiana MIDWEST REPORTING 1448 Lincolnway East South Bend, Indiana 46613



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	Page 5
1	EARL HOWARD SEXTON, III,
2	called as a witness by the Plaintiffs,
3	having been first duly sworn, was examined
4	and testified as follows:
5	DIRECT EXAMINATION
6	BY MR. SHAMBERG:
7	Q Good morning, Mr. Sexton. My name's Kyle Shamberg
8	and I represent the plaintiffs in the class in this
9	case. I'm gonna be asking you some questions this
10	morning. Before we do that I just want to make a
11	statement on the record.
12	MR. SHAMBERG: Jennifer Kelly from
13	Cuneo Gilbert and LaDuca is in attendance
14	this morning. She does not represent any
15	of the parties in the case. And we have
16	agreed with defense counsel that she's
17	able to attend and observe today's
18	deposition without prejudicing her rights
19	to depose Mr. Sexton as well as Misters
20	Clark and McCoy in her own case.
21	Is that fair, Kevin?
22	MR. KUHLMAN: Yes.
23	BY MR. SHAMBERG:
24	Q So Mr. Sexton, could you please state your full
25	name and your date of birth?



Page 6 Earl Howard Sexton, III, December 29th, 1950. 1 Have you ever been deposed before? 3 Α Yes. 4 How many times? 5 Α Maybe half a dozen. Have any of those other depositions related 7 to your employment at NIBCO? 8 Yes. Α Have any of those other depositions related to 10 PEX-C tubing? 11 Yes. Α How many of the depositions related to PEX-C 12 Q 13 tubing? I believe three others. 14 Okay. Do you recall the first? 15 16 That would be a case in Oklahoma, Abbot. That dealt with an alleged issue of field failure 17 with PEX-C tubing? 18 19 Yes, sir. Α 20 What about the second case? 21 Second would be Pulte Homes in San Antonio, Texas. 22 And same, dealt with field failures of PEX-C 23 tubing? 24 Yes, sir. Α Do you recall about how many field failures were 25



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Page 7
          involved in that case?
 1
          No, sir, I do not.
          No estimate?
 4
          No estimate.
 5
          And the third case?
          The third case would be Christianson and that was
 7
          also in San Antonio.
          And, again, involved field failures of PEX-C
 8
          tubing?
10
          Yes, sir.
      Α
11
          Do you recall about how many failures were involved
12
          in that case?
          No, I don't.
13
      Α
          Was it multiple?
14
      Q
15
          Multiple.
      Α
16
      Q
          Dozens?
          As I said, I don't have a firm grasp of how many
17
          were involved.
18
          But more than one?
19
20
          Yes.
      Α
21
          All right. So -- oh, have you ever given testimony
          at a trial before?
22
23
          No, sir.
      Α
          So I'm gonna go over some ground rules, I'm sure
24
      Q
          you have heard these before. When you respond to
25
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		Page 8
1		my questions I'd ask that you do so verbally with a
2		yes or no so the court reporter can take it down
3		and it's clear to anyone looking at the transcript.
4		You can take a break at any time but I just
5		ask you not do so while the question is pending.
6		And if I ask a question and you answer, I'll assume
7		you understood it. So if you don't understand
8		anything I ask you or you want clarification, just
9		let me know and I'm happy to do that for you. Is
10		that fair?
11	А	Yes, sir.
12	Q	What's the highest education level you've achieved?
13	A	I have a bachelor of science degree in chemistry.
14	Q	Chemistry. When did you receive that degree?
15	А	1974.
16	Q	Okay. And after you finished school in 1974, did
17		you start work?
18	A	Yes, sir.
19	Q	Where were you working at that time?
20	A	I was employed at Crane Plastic in Columbus, Ohio.
21	Q	How long were you with Crane?
22	A	Twenty-six years.
23	Q	And what were your when you started at Crane,
24		what were your job duties?
25	A	I joined Crane as a lab technician.



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			Page 9
	1	Q	Okay. And what did your duties involve as a lab
	2		technician?
	3	A	It was Crane was manufacturing its own compounds
	4		as well as making product for the building trades
	5		industry. And I was involved in testing the
	6		materials and sometimes the products that they
	7		produced.
	8	Q	Okay. Did those job duties change at all during
	9		your time at Crane?
	10	А	Yes, sir.
	11	Q	Okay. When did they change?
	12	А	I don't have a firm grasp of the dates, okay. But
	13		it was a gradual transition with more
	14		responsibility to eventually I ended up as a
	15		project manager there when I left Crane.
	16	Q	Okay. As a project manager, did your job involve
	17		the same kinds of products that you previously
	18		described as a lab technician?
	19	A	Yes, sir.
	20	Q	Did any of the product that you worked with at
	21		Crane involve the use in plumbing applications?
	22	А	No, sir.
	23	Q	When did you start working at NIBCO?
	24	А	In 2002.
	25	Q	So that was immediately after you left Crane?



Page 10 Yes, sir. 1 And what was your job title when you started at 3 NIBCO? I was materials engineer in plastics. 4 5 Q In plastics? Yes, sir. 7 So similar to what you were doing at Crane? 8 Yes, sir. 9 Were the plastics that you were working with at NIBCO intended for plumbing applications? 10 Yes, sir. 11 Α 12 Okay. How long did you work in plastics at -well, how long did you work in that particular role 13 14 at NIBCO? Until 2009. 15 Α 16 Two thousand nine. Okay. How did your role change O 17 in 2009? In 2009 I became the product engineer for PEX. 18 Α 19 Is that all PEX products? 20 I'm not sure I understand the question. 21 Okay. Does that involve -- does that cover PEX 22 tubing? 23 Yes, sir. Α What about PEX fittings? 24 Q 25 Α Yes, sir.



		Page 11
1	Q	And PEX clamps?
2	A	Yes, sir.
3	Q	Are there any other products that are within your
4		purview as project manager?
5	A	The only additional one would be manifolds.
6	Q	What are manifolds?
7	A	Manifolds are basically a distribution center or
8		system, okay, the feed would come in one end then
9		the manifold allows you to distribute, okay, that
10		feed, okay, to different rooms in the house.
11	Q	Prior to the beginning of your employment at NIBCO,
12		did you have a background in failure analysis?
13	A	No, sir.
14	Q	We have kind of already discussed this but does
15		NIBCO manufacture PEX-C tubing?
16	A	Yes, sir.
17	Q	When did it begin manufacturing PEX-C tubing?
18	A	2006.
19	Q	Is that around the time when it purchased the
20		assets of CPI?
21	A	Yes.
22	Q	Was NIBCO selling PEX tubing prior to the date it
23		began manufacturing PEX tubing?
24	A	Yes, sir.
25	Q	When did NIBCO begin selling PEX tubing?



Page 12 That I don't know. 1 Α Was NIBCO selling PEX tubing when you began in 2002? 3 4 That I don't know. 5 So after you began at NIBCO you don't recall -- do you recall a date or approximate time at which 7 there were discussions about beginning to sell PEX 8 tubing? MR. KUHLMAN: Object to form. 10 No, sir. Α 11 BY MR. SHAMBERG: 12 When NIBCO began selling PEX tubing, where was that 13 tubing sourced from? It was sourced out of a facility in Lebanon, Ohio. 14 15 Was that a CPI facility? 16 Α It was a -- yes, it was. Are you aware of any other entities other than CPI 17 from which NIBCO sourced PEX tubing? 18 19 Yes, sir. Α 20 Okay. Let me just to clarify this, when I say "PEX 21 tubing," I've also said PEX-C. Can we have the 22 understanding that if I say PEX tubing, I'm 23 referring to the PEX-C tubing and if I want to 24 reference PEX-A or PEX-B, I'll indicate that. that fair? 25



		Page 13
1	A	That's fair.
2	Q	What qualifies you to make conclusions about the
3		root causes of field failures in PEX tubing?
4	А	My past past experience, okay, and both at
5		Crane, okay, 'cause I stated that I had examined
6		and tested products that was produced by Crane,
7		okay, that were used in building product
8		applications, okay, residential applications.
9		Included as in that was, okay, evaluation
10		samples that were purposely exposed to to define
11		their performance, long-term performance out in the
12		field then also the examination of select samples
13		that have come into NIBCO at the been in the
14		field and gone through field failures.
15	Q	Okay. So at Crane, the products you were testing,
16		those weren't field failure returned products, were
17		they?
18	А	There were a few, not a large number.
19	Q	Okay.
20	А	But most of these would be samples that we had
21		prepared and purposely submitted to exposure sites
22		or Beta sites or what have you and then brought
23		back in for testing.
24	Q	That would be prior to putting those products in
25		the market? In other words, you're trying to



Page 14 determine what the expected performance of the 1 product would be in the field? 3 Α Determine and also we use that data to improve the 4 performance of our existing products. 5 Q How is the testing of existing or soon to be marketed products different from analyzing field 7 failed returned products? 8 MR. KUHLMAN: Object to form. 9 Probably the largest difference would be the Α 10 cleanliness of the samples coming from the laboratory. Okay, we're -- when we send out 11 12 samples purposely, okay, they are exposed and under very defined conditions, okay, depending on what we 13 were looking for. And they are returned to us 14 15 basically just looking at those conditions that 16 they were exposed to, okay. 17 Field failures you can get samples that have been buried, they have been under concrete, they 18 19 have been exposed in the sunlight, they have been 20 up in the attic. So you get a variety of 21 conditions, okay, that you don't really plan for, 22 okay, and so that makes probably the biggest 23 difference. So the conditions in the field are different from 24 0 the conditions you would see in a lab? 25



	Page 15
1 A	Yes, sir.
2 Q	Okay. Did you meet with anybody or speak with
3	anybody to prepare for the deposition today?
4 A	I had a meeting with counsel yesterday.
5 Q	Okay. And I don't want you to, obviously, tell me
6	about anything you discussed but about how long did
7	you meet with counsel?
8 A	About 45 minutes or so.
9 Q	Okay. Was there anyone else you spoke with to
10	prepare for today?
11 A	No, sir.
12 Q	Did you review any documents?
13 A	I reviewed maybe half a dozen documents that
14	counsel forwarded to me yesterday.
15 Q	Okay. Did you bring those documents with you?
16 A	No, sir.
17	MR. SHAMBERG: Have those
18	documents Kevin, have those documents
19	been produced to us, do you know?
20	MR. KUHLMAN: I don't know. I
21	wasn't involved in that.
22	MR. SHAMBERG: I would ask that
23	you if you could look into it and if
24	those documents aren't protected by any
25	confidentiality provision I'd ask that



Page 16 they be produced if they haven't been. 1 2 BY MR. SHAMBERG: So I want to get back to the analysis of field 3 return tubing. If you're looking at field return 4 5 PEX tubing that comes into you for analysis, what are you gonna be looking for to determine the root cause of the failure? 7 The typical evaluation would be we will do a 8 visual examination, okay, looking at the -- as I 10 stated the exterior condition of the tubing, okay, 11 if there is any evidence of abuse or obvious 12 defects in the outer wall of the tubing, if it is 13 visible to us, okay. We will do the same on the interior wall in the area of this split or crack or 14 whatever the defect or this failure is. At that 15 16 point, okay, we will go in and also take dimensions on that tubing, okay, to compare it back to the 17 dimensions of the specifications then also the 18 dimensions at the time that the tubing was 19 20 produced. We will progress to doing the 21 microscopic examination of the failure site, okay. 22 Once again, this involves the outer wall, things 23 that we can readily see using a microscope, okay. 24 At that point we make a decision, okay, have we found enough or have we found any indication of the 25



Page 17 cause of the defect, okay. 1 2 If not then we will go back to the customer that's submitted the sample and ask for permission 3 4 to destroy and we may take samples and begin to 5 section them to allow a closer examination of the inner wall, okay, once again, looking for causes and defects and what have you associated with the 7 8 failure. And then that may progress to actually sectioning the part and begin to look at the fracture surface. 10 Okay. How would you go about determining 11 whether -- for PEX tubing whether installation 12 error was the root cause of the failure? 13 You look for obvious defects in the area of the 14 Α 15 failure, okay, is the tubing -- has the tubing 16 shown evidence of deformation, okay, in the wall, 17 If you see a crease running across, okay, that suggests the tubing has been severely bent, 18 19 okay. But the same thing, okay, if you see a 20 slight deformation, okay, that suggests that perhaps it's been bent around a stud or something 21 22 like that. So looking for deformations in both the 23 inner and outer wall is something that you look for in terms of installation. 24 25 Are there other potential causes of those



		Page 18
1		deformations that you're speaking of other than
2		installation error?
3	А	That's installation well, depends how you
4		define installation, okay, meaning it's during
5		handling, okay. It could have been before the
6		tubing was installed, okay. It could have been
7		rough handling by the plumber, okay, perhaps he
8		pulling off his truck. It could be deformed during
9		shipment. It could be deformed, okay, in the
10		contractor's storage room, okay. So, yeah, there
11		is other potential sources for that deformation.
12	Q	And this particular deformation that you're talking
13		about would that necessarily be caused by rough
14		handling or bending of the tubing?
15		MR. KUHLMAN: Object to form.
16	А	Yes, sir.
17	BY M	MR. SHAMBERG:
18	Q	So if you see one of these deformations you would
19		know that the cause was the physical handling of
20		the tubing?
21	А	Yes, sir.
22	Q	How would you be able to tell if over pressure
23		over-pressurization contributed to a failure in the
24		field?
25	А	That is pressure is one of the attributes, okay.



1		
		Page 19
1		PEX tubing, if you're sewing into a potable water
2		application it has to meet a criteria for chlorine
3		resistance. And pressure is one of the factors
4		that people control, test laboratories control to
5		accelerate that failure. And so there is a direct
6		link between pressure and the time to failure due
7		to chlorine or oxidative attack. And it's very
8		easy to define pressure because PEX tubing is
9		flexible. As you begin to increase the pressure
10		either very rapidly or even slight increases over a
11		period of time, you will see an increase in OD.
12	Q	Okay. So I think my question was a little bit
13		different. I want to hone in on that. I
14		understand the relationship between the standards
15		for chlorine resistance and how pressurization can
16		tie into that. What I'm wondering is when you get
17		a field returned PEX tubing sample to analyze, how
18		do you make the determination that
19		over-pressurization was the cause of the failure?
20	A	Okay, we will start, once again, with the
21		dimensions that we take, okay. If we see dramatic
22		shift in the OD, okay, increase in the OD, that's
23		an indication to us that perhaps
24		over-pressurization is a factor, okay. At that
25		point, okay, we will forward that information onto



		Page 20
1		our tech services group and depending on the
2		severity of the claim they will make a
3		determination whether we should send
4		representatives out to a site and we will actually
5		do monitoring of the pressure at the residence.
6	Q	Okay. When you say increase in OD, OD, that's
7		outer diameter of the tubing; is that correct?
8	A	Yes, sir.
9	Q	Can there be any other cause of an increase in a
10		tubing's outer diameter other than
11		over-pressurization?
12	A	I'm not aware of any.
13	Q	Would tubing that was returned from the field be
14		O have an outer diameter strike that.
15		Do you do on-site inspections of tubing in the
16		field?
17	А	I have done very few, okay. We have other people,
18		okay, that we will typically send to do on-site
19		inspections of PEX.
20	Q	Okay. You have done very few. Do you know about
21		how many you have done?
22	A	The years I've been there probably less than five.
23	Q	Can you estimate when a PER comes in and the
24		determination is that over-pressurization
25		contributed to the failure, do you know what



Page 21 percentage of the time NIBCO will send someone out 1 into the field for further observation? Can you help me? I'm not familiar with PVR. 3 4 PER. 5 I'm sorry, I misunderstood. No, I'm not -- I PER. don't know, okay, all the factors that they look at 7 in deciding whether to send people out there or how 8 often that happens. 9 Would you agree that the best way to determine Q 10 whether or not PEX tubing is installed properly is 11 to go look at the tubing as it's installed? 12 Α Yes, sir. 13 Let's say in 2006 when field returns came into NIBCO where did they go for PEX tubing? 14 15 At that time they went to the facility in Lebanon. 16 Q In Lebanon. That's where the PEX tubing was being 17 manufactured? Yes. 18 Α After the acquisition of CPI? 19 20 Yes, sir. Α 21 Had that been the case prior to 2006 as well where 22 field returns were going to the Lebanon facility? 23 That I don't know. 24 0 Was there a point in time when PEX tubing field 25 returns stopped going to Lebanon?



		Page 22
1	А	Yes, sir.
2	Q	When was that?
3	А	I don't know the exact date.
4	Q	Okay. About 2012 sound in the ballpark?
5	А	I would've guessed around that range, 2012, 2013.
6	Q	Okay. And where did the field returns start going
7		at that time?
8	А	They started going they started going to world
9		headquarters here in Elkhart.
10	Q	Who would those field returns have been sent to in
11		Elkhart?
12	А	Those we have a laboratory, okay, that is set up
13		to evaluate field returns, okay, that laboratory
14		goes through Scott Perry.
15	Q	Okay. That's the Dare Lab?
16	А	Yes.
17	Q	How long has Scott Perry run the Dare Lab?
18	А	That I don't know.
19	Q	Before 2012?
20	А	As I said that I don't know.
21	Q	Why did NIBCO start sending the field return PEX
22		tubing to the Dare Lab rather than Lebanon in
23		around 2012?
24	А	It was a drive to try and make our evaluation more
25		consistent. The problem being, okay, if you send



		Page 23
1		them into a plant, okay, the plant has a number of
2		technicians, some that may or may not have
3		experience in looking at field returns, okay,
4		knowing what to look for, okay. And this was a
5		drive to try and bring it in, okay, to one group of
6		people that are trained in looking at or examining
7		products, looking for potential causes of failure
8		and making the determination on those products.
9	Q	So you said that the people at the manufacturing
10		facility might not have a background in failure
11		analysis?
12		MR. KUHLMAN: Object to form.
13	А	Yes, sir.
14	BY M	IR. SHAMBERG:
15	Q	Why was NIBCO having them analyze the field returns
16		up through 2012 if they lacked the appropriate
17		background?
18	А	That was just a continuation of the process that we
19		inherited from CPI. But it was also, okay, just
20		the way NIBCO chose to do that evaluation at that
21		time.
22	Q	Okay. Continuing the process from CPI, that was
23		sort of a common trend, right, in terms of the
24		PEX-C tubing manufacturing process and review
25		process?



Page 24 1 MR. KUHLMAN: Object to form. I'm not sure I understand that question. 3 BY MR. SHAMBERG: When NIBCO purchased CPI in 2006, did NIBCO make 4 5 any changes to the manufacturing process of the PEX tubing? No, sir. 7 Α 8 Still used the same extrusion process as CPI? 9 Α Yes. The same colorants? 10 11 Yes, sir. Α Same resin? 12 Q 13 Α Yes, sir. 14 Same cross-linking process? 15 Α Yes. 16 And up until the PEX tubing was reformulated -- and we'll talk about that -- but up until that point 17 there were no changes in the process for 18 manufacturing PEX tubing from how that process 19 20 functioned at CPI? 21 MR. KUHLMAN: Object to form. 22 Not being involved every -- on a daily basis at the 23 plant, okay, I can't make any comments regarding no 24 changes. 25 BY MR. SHAMBERG:



Page 25 To your knowledge there were no changes? 1 To my knowledge there weren't. Who's the most knowledgable person at NIBCO 3 regarding failure analysis of field return PEX 4 5 tubing? MR. KUHLMAN: Object to form. I would say either myself or Scott Perry. 7 8 BY MR. SHAMBERG: 9 Okay. And neither you nor Scott Perry were doing Q 10 the failure analysis for PEX tubing until 2012? I would occasionally be asked to look at samples 11 that came in prior to 2012, okay, but it was not a 12 13 routine -- on a routine basis. Do you recall about how many times you would have 14 Q 15 done that prior to 2012? 16 Maybe half a dozen times a year. 17 Okay. Prior to 2012 you were the product engineer for PEX tubing? 18 19 Starting at about 2009. 20 Okay. So let's say from when you started at NIBCO 21 in 2002 up until 2012, what percentage of your time 22 was dedicated to failure analysis of field returned 23 PEX tubing? 24 Α Could you repeat that question, please? Yeah, from 2002 until 2012, what percentage of your 25



	Page 26
1	time was spent performing failure analyses for
2	field returned PEX tubing?
3 A	I'd say very minor, less than 10 percent.
4 Q	Okay. And how about from 2012 until now, about
5	what percentage of your time was spent doing those
6	failure analyses for PEX tubing?
7 A	Still fairly minor, increased to maybe 15 to
8	20 percent.
9 Q	And has the time you spent conducting those failure
10	analyses for field-returned PEX tubing increased in
11	the last two years from where it would have been in
12	2013 or 2014?
13 A	No, sir.
14 Q	Okay. Why did the percentage of the time increase
15	after 2012?
16 A	It was we were transitioning, brought the
17	testing, the field returns from the plants to Dare
18	Lab, okay. There is obviously a training or
19	learning curve that technicians have to go through,
20	okay. They have to become more familiar, okay, not
21	only with the testing of the PEX tubing but also
22	things to look for, okay. So a lot of times I was
23	brought in on a lot of the field returns to look at
24	them but also to help train the people, educate the
25	lab technicians what to look for, okay. As they



Page 2	7
1 have gotten better, okay, my involvement is tapere	d
2 off some.	
3 Q Okay. So are there other individuals at NIBCO now	
4 who are conducting these failure analyses for	
5 field-returned PEX tubing?	
6 A Yes, sir.	
7 Q Who are those people?	
8 A Those would be the lab technicians that are in the	
9 Dare Lab.	
10 Q Do you know the names of any of those technicians?	
11 A I don't know all of them, okay, two current ones	
12 would be Tim O'Brien and I can't remember the	
13 gentleman the second gentleman's name.	
14 Q And will these lab technicians at the Dare Lab	
15 report their findings to you?	
16 A No. Those will go onto Scott Perry and Ken McCoy.	
17 Q And if you personally conduct a failure analysis,	
18 will you also report those your findings to Ken	
19 and to Scott?	
20 A Yes, sir.	
21 Q Do you have a counterpart so strike that.	
22 You're a product engineer for PEX tubing. Right?	
23 A Yes, sir.	
24 Q Is there a counterpart at NIBCO for PEX fittings?	
25 A PEX fittings also fall under my responsibilities	



```
Page 28
 1
          these days.
          So the counterpart is you?
 3
      Α
          Yes.
          What about for PEX clamps?
 4
 5
      Α
          Same.
          I just want to ask you a quick question about a
 7
          document here.
 8
                         MR. SHAMBERG:
                                         I'm gonna mark this
                    as Plaintiff's Exhibit 17.
 9
         (Exhibit 17 was marked for identification.)
10
11
     BY MR. SHAMBERG:
          So I have a couple questions but please take your
12
          time and review the document and then let me know
13
14
          when you're ready.
15
      Α
          Okay.
16
          Okay.
                 Sir, this is an email chain and I just have
          a couple specific questions about this so if you
17
          can look at this first page, this is marked
18
          NIBCO-Cole 33648. The bottom here there's an
19
20
          email that you wrote to Steve Noto and a couple
21
          other people on July 23rd, 2008. Do you see that
          email?
22
23
          Yes, sir.
          And you say in here, "Materials used in PEX fitting
24
          applications are receiving a lot of attention due
25
```



		Page 29
1		to dezincification issues experienced by Zurn with
2		their brass fittings."
3		What were those dezincification issues that
4		Zurn WAS experiencing?
5	A	Zurn and I don't I don't know the exact dates
6		but Zurn went through a class action lawsuit, okay,
7		a number of dezincification complaints with their
8		fittings installed in Las Vegas, Nevada.
9	Q	Okay. Do you have any knowledge about what the
10		failure mechanism was in that case?
11	A	No, sir, I do not.
12	Q	If you turn to the very next page here in the
13		document it's a continuation of that same email and
14		there is section "Conclusions." And in that
15		section you say that, "TEA coated brass shows no
16		evidence of corrosion or scale build-up. However,
17		the TEA coated samples have areas of inadequate TEA
18		coating and these areas perform similarly to
19		uncoated brass."
20		What's TEA?
21	А	TEA is it's an acronym and I don't recall what
22		that acronym exactly stands for. But it was a
23		metallic coating or plating, if you will, that we
24		were looking at putting on the brass fittings,
25		okay, to and it was a coating designed to be



Page 30 less resistant to corrosion attack. 1 Okay. And your conclusion there then is that -well, let's go up to a following email there on the 3 4 first page of this document here. It's the email 5 all the way at the top that you wrote on August 4, 2008. And the last sentence in this email you conclude, "In my opinion, the poor performance of 7 8 the 26 wk 900 sec sample is due to inadequate TEA 9 coating after initial treatment." 10 Is that 26 week? Twenty-six wk does that 11 indicate 26 week? 12 Α Yes, sir. 13 900 sec, 900 seconds, is that right? 14 Yes, sir. 15 So your conclusion here is that the trouble with 16 these fittings was inadequate TEA coating; is that 17 correct? Yes, sir. 18 Α 19 Okay. And what happens if a fitting is 20 inadequately fitted with this TEA? 21 MR. KUHLMAN: Object to form. 22 If you're putting TEA -- or the coating on the fitting to prevent corrosion and it's -- the 23 24 coating's not uniform or doesn't completely cover, then it's not able to do its job. Okay, whatever 25



Page 31 is attacking the underlying brass, okay, now has an 1 avenue to attack even though you have coated it. 3 BY MR. SHAMBERG: 4 Okay. Does NIBCO currently manufacture fittings? 0 5 MR. KUHLMAN: Object to form. Yes, sir. 7 BY MR. SHAMBERG: Okay. What -- what kind of fittings does NIBCO 8 currently manufacture? Could you clarify that question, please? 10 What materials comprise the fittings that NIBCO 11 12 currently manufactures? 13 MR. KUHLMAN: Object to form. There is a wide variety of materials. 14 Α BY MR. SHAMBERG: 15 16 Let's start here. Are they plastic fittings? 17 They can be, yes, sir. So they are plastic fittings? NIBCO currently 18 Q manufactures plastic fittings? 19 20 We manufacture both. We manufacture metal and Α 21 plastic fittings. 22 Okay. What metal does NIBCO currently use in the Q

- 23 fittings it manufactures?
- 24 Α Largest would be copper.
- What -- are there -- are there others? 25



		Page 32
1	A	I believe they manufacture some fittings out of
2		brass.
3	Q	Does NIBCO currently source fittings from other
4		manufacturers?
5	A	Yes, sir.
6	Q	Who are those manufacturers?
7	A	I don't know all the manufactures.
8	Q	Can you name the ones you do know?
9	A	The two that I'm most familiar would be IDC and
10		Longda.
11	Q	And has NIBCO since 2002 since you began there
12		have there been other times when NIBCO has sourced
13		fittings from other manufacturers?
14	A	That I wouldn't have any information on.
15	Q	So you know the NIBCO currently sources fittings
16		from other manufacturers?
17	A	Yes, sir.
18	Q	But you don't know whether you don't know when
19		NIBCO began doing that?
20	A	That's correct.
21	Q	Do you know whether NIBCO was sourcing fittings
22		from other manufacturers in 2013?
23	A	Yes, sir.
24	Q	Were they?
25	A	Yes.



-			
			Page 33
	1	Q	Or was it? What does NIBCO do to monitor the
	2		quality of the fittings it sources from other
	3		manufacturers?
	4	А	We started doing a metal analysis on the incoming
	5		fittings to confirm that the alloy that the
	6		fittings were made of conformed with the
	7		requirements in our specifications.
	8	Q	When did NIBCO begin doing that metal analysis?
	9	А	That I don't have the exact date, that I don't
	10		know.
	11	Q	Can you approximate it, a year?
	12	А	No, sir, I can't.
	13	Q	Within the last five years?
	14	А	Yes, that would be fair.
	15		(Exhibit 18 was marked for identification.)
	16	BY M	IR. SHAMBERG:
	17	Q	This is Plaintiff's Exhibit 18. Again, please take
	18		a look at that then I'll ask you a few questions
	19		about it.
	20	А	Okay, sir.
	21	Q	So okay is this is another email chain and
	22		this this email chain indicates that you were
	23		performing an analysis of certain fittings that had
	24		been sourced from other manufacturers; is that
	25		correct?



Page 34 Supplied by other manufacturers. 1 Yes, that's correct. That's supplied by other 3 manufacturers? MR. KUHLMAN: Object to form. 5 I differentiate source versus supply. Α BY MR. SHAMBERG: Okay. Can you explain the distinction between --7 8 Sourcings means we are actually purchasing. Supply means we may have gone out and asked for samples as part of a request for a quote. 10 Okay. So you're performing an analysis on fittings 11 12 that were provided to NIBCO by other manufacturers? 13 Yes, sir. Α Okay. And can you just -- in this email on the 14 15 second page of this document from 3:09 p.m. on 16 March 13th, can you -- there is data in here. 17 you describe to me the analysis you were performing on these fittings? 18 19 It looked like we were looking not only at the 20 metal analysis, okay, using x-ray fluorescent, that 21 would be the XRF on the following page. 22 looking at the markings on the fittings, okay, to 23 make sure they conformed with our requirements. 24 used the metal analysis to confirm the alloy that 25 the fittings were made out of, that would be the



		Page 35
1		464, 465. And then looks like we did
2		dezincification testing for the NSF 14
3		requirements. We also did stress corrosion, which
4		is also NSF 14 requirements.
5	Q	Okay. Did you perform dimensional checks of the
6		fittings?
7	A	I thought I saw a comment in here we had not at
8		that time, okay, that was one of the areas that
9		needed to be done.
10	Q	Were the dimensional checks done?
11	A	There is no data to that. I don't recall this
12		evaluation so I don't know if it was done or not.
13	Q	You don't have a specific memory of conducting the
14		dimensional checks?
15	A	No, sir, I do not.
16	Q	That's not withstanding first of all, who is
17		Randy Doering?
18	А	Randy Doering was general manager at PEX.
19	Q	Okay. So he was kind of in charge of the whole
20		product line; is that fair?
21	А	Yes, sir.
22	Q	Okay. And in his email on March 13th, he's asking
23		why there were no dimensional test results and
24		suggesting that this should have been done first.
25		Correct?



Page 36 1 MR. KUHLMAN: Object to form. That would be the question he's asking, yes, sir. 3 BY MR. SHAMBERG: 4 But you're not aware today whether those 0 5 dimensional checks were ever performed? No, sir, I'm not. Okay. Then if we turn to the first page, follow-up 7 8 email from you the next day, March 14th at 8:58 a.m. And you say that the data suggests a couple of things to you. And if you go down to the 10 second kind of hash there you say, secondly, the 11 12 data, it gives some indication of the degree of 13 risk for us and the industry if others sell these 14 fittings. Data suggests we could see significant 15 field issues with these fittings. It's difficult 16 to quantity this risk. What would those significant field issues be 17 in this context? 18 19 Well, looking at the data we were seeing 20 dezincification with these samples. Okay, dezincification, okay, once again, was exactly the 21 22 issue we ran into in Las Vegas. So we were very 23 sensitive to that -- industry was very sensitive to 24 that. And that's what prompted NSF to eventually 25 add those requirements to NSF 14.



Page 37 Do you know whether NIBCO ever sold these fittings? 1 No, sir, I don't know. It's possible NIBCO sold these fittings? 4 That's a possibility, yes. 5 In order to determine whether these fittings may suffer from dezincification issues in the field, did you need to conduct the metals analysis that 7 8 you did conduct? 9 I'm not sure I understand that question. Α Without performing the metal analysis that you 10 described to me earlier, would you have been able 11 12 to determine that these fittings may suffer from 13 dezincification problems in the field? 14 MR. KUHLMAN: Object to form. 15 Α Yes, sir. 16 BY MR. SHAMBERG: You would have been able to determine that? 17 Yes, sir. 18 Α 19 How would you have done that? 20 It would have been evaluating via the two test 21 methods in NSF 14, the DZR test method as well as 22 the stress corrosion test method. Those would be 23 the good indicators for potential for failure in the field. 24 25 Does NIBCO currently conduct those tests on all



Page 38 fittings that are supplied by other manufacturers? 1 Α Yes, sir. 3 MR. KUHLMAN: Object to form. 4 BY MR. SHAMBERG: 5 Has it always? Q I can't answer that, I don't know. When did NIBCO begin performing these analyses for 7 8 NSF 14 and the other standard you mentioned? 9 Both of them -- both test methods are requirements, Α 10 okay, DZR and stress are in that NSF 14. When did NIBCO begin conducting those tests on 11 12 fittings supplied by other manufactures? 13 That I can't answer, okay, I'll leave it at that. Α That I can't answer, I don't know. 14 15 0 Okay. How long have you been the product engineer 16 for PEX fittings? Just about the time frame that this is dated, would 17 have been 20 -- probably 2012, 2013. 18 19 Okay. Who was in that role before you? 20 I'm not sure. We had a person dedicated strictly 21 to PEX fittings, okay. We do have on staff a 22 couple of metal experts, okay, that would have done 23 our alloy testing and approval. 24 MR. SHAMBERG: Can you read that back? 25



Page 39 1 (The answer was read back.) 2 BY MR. SHAMBERG: 3 Who were those metal experts? 4 Those would be Ben Lawrence and Jim Laforce. Α 5 One more question about this document before we Q In your email of March 14th after you say, "Data suggest we could see significant field 7 issues with these fittings, "you say, We are 8 conducting a significant amount of DZ and SCC testing of these products to develop a good 10 understanding of expected performance. 11 12 knowledge such comprehensive studies of other NIBCO 13 PEX fittings were not conducted. We may want to consider. 14 Sitting here today, do you have knowledge as 15 16 to whether any of these other PEX fittings that you identified here, the C 377, C486 or C693 were 17 studied for potential dezincification issues in the 18 19 field? The 693 was, okay, the other two, to my knowledge, 20 Α 21 okay, I don't have any knowledge, okay, what 22 testing was done on those two alloys. But the 693 23 was because that's the product we are currently 24 using. 25 Does C377 and C486 --



Page 40 Yes, sir. -- were those products being sold to market as of the date of this email? 4 That I don't have any knowledge of. I can't state 5 with any certainty what alloy we were using in 2013, 2012. Aside from me showing it to you today, do you have 7 a memory of this email exchange? 8 No, sir, I don't. 10 So you don't know whether you were the product 11 engineer for PEX fittings as of the date of this 12 email? 13 It would have been very early -- if I was product engineer at that time it would have been very 14 15 early. I mean, I sort of took on the 16 responsibility when we transitioned over to the led free and that would be the 693 alloy and that 17 happened probably in 2013. 18 19 Okay. And you had represented that the testing for Q 20 meeting the criteria in NSF 14 was conducted for the C693? 21 22 Yes, sir. 23 Who conducted that testing? It was conducted over at their lab at my request. 24 What were the conclusions? 25



```
Page 41
          I would have to see the test reports, okay, but I
 1
          don't recall any issues.
 3
          Okay. Do you know whether they passed?
 4
      Α
          Yes.
 5
          They did pass?
      Q
          Yes, sir.
 7
                         MR. SHAMBERG: This is probably a
 8
                    good time for five minutes.
 9
                         MR. KUHLMAN:
                                        Okay.
10
                  (A short break was held.)
11
     BY MR. SHAMBERG:
12
          Before we go on, Mr. Sexton, I had one follow-up
13
          question. Earlier you had testified from 2006 to
14
          2012 you might perform about half a dozen failure
15
          analyses of field-returned PEX tubing per year.
16
          Does that sound about right?
17
      Α
          Yes, sir.
          Under what circumstances would you have performed
18
      Q
          those six or so failure analyses per year?
19
20
          Those were specifically at the request of Randy
      Α
21
          Doering.
22
          Why would Randy specifically request that you do a
      Q
23
          particular failure analysis?
24
      Α
          You would have to ask Randy. Once again, I don't
          know what all factors he considered in deciding
25
```



Page 42 which samples to send to me or why he would send 1 2 them to me. Did he ever discuss that with you? 3 4 I mean, it was I would receive the samples, 5 okay, do my evaluation as I pretty much outlined for you and send the results back to him. And he never once told you, Earl, I want you to 7 8 look at this, here's why? 9 Not that I recall, no. Α Do you happen to recall whether the failure 10 analyses you performed as compared to the ones that 11 would have been performed by others at NIBCO dealt 12 with failures that could have resulted in 13 significant liabilities to NIBCO? 14 That I don't know. 15 Α 16 We will keep going with the email chains here. Ι 17 will show you one more to take a look at. (Exhibit 19 was marked for identification.) 18 19 BY MR. SHAMBERG: 20 Mr. Sexton, I'll just let you know you should feel 21 free to review this document in its entirety, of 22 course. My questions are gonna focus on your email 23 from June 29th on the first page. 24 Α Okay, sir. 25 Okay. So on the first page of this document, as I



		Page 43
1		indicated, there is an email from you to Ken McCoy
2		and Jerrod Brigham on June 29, 2011, 11:24 a.m.
3		And you say several things in here. We will get
4		into each of them but I want to ask specifically in
5		the what would be the third paragraph, I
б		suppose, in the email, the second sentence you say,
7		"Both observations suggest exposure to aggressive
8		water." And then the bottom email, very last
9		sentence of the email you say, "The observed
10		discoloration and microcracking of the inner wall
11		surface suggest attack by aggressive water."
12		What do you mean been when you say "aggressive
13		water"?
14	A	Aggressive water can be any number of things, can
15		be high levels of chlorine, high levels of
16		chlorine, it can be very aggressive what's the
17		word? Ion activity as defined by ORP, can be high
18		temperatures, can be high pressure, so either
19		individually or a combination of those factors.
20	Q	Okay. You said ion activity?
21	A	Yes, sir.
22	Q	What do you mean by ion activity?
23	A	Ion means water tends to be very corrosive, okay.
24		If you're running it through iron pipes, okay,
25		you're gonna get iron particles that are broken



	Page 44
1	off, okay, and that are in that water, okay, that
2	increases its ion aggressiveness as defined by ORP.
3	ORP is a measurment of that aggressiveness. And
4	the higher that ORP value is the more aggressive
5	that water is the more likely you are to attack the
6	PEX tubing.
7 Q	Okay. You also said that chlorine levels, heat
8 A	Yes, sir.
9 Q	and pressures can all be factors?
10 A	Yes, sir.
11 Q	At what temperature does water become aggressive?
12 A	Any elevation of temperature makes water more
13	aggressive. I mean, it starts at I mean, the
14	chemically speaking, okay, there is an equation
15	called the Arrhenius equation that says that
16	chemical reactivity doubles with every 10
17	increase of 10 degrees Celsius in temperature. So
18	any increase in temperature makes water more
19	aggressive.
20 Q	Would you describe water that was 50 degrees
21	Fahrenheit as aggressive?
22 A	Yes.
23 Q	Is there any water you wouldn't term aggressive?
24 A	No, sir.
25 Q	At what chlorine level does water become



Page 45 1 aggressive? 2 MR. KUHLMAN: Object to form. 3 I'm not sure I can answer that question. 4 BY MR. SHAMBERG: 5 Q Why not? I haven't seen any studies studying the effects 7 of -- or I do not know the relationship between ORP and chlorine levels. 8 9 Okay. So you couldn't say -- sitting here today Q 10 you couldn't give a chlorine level that would make 11 water aggressive versus non-aggressive? 12 Α No, sir. 13 What about pressure, at what pressure does water 14 become aggressive? 15 Pressure -- pressure doesn't make water aggressive, 16 okay, but pressure, like temperature, accelerates that reactivity, accelerates just like the 17 Arrhenius equation that we talked about. Okay? 18 Temperature accelerates the chemical reaction. 19 20 Pressure does the same thing so individually they 21 don't make the product -- or don't make water 22 aggressive but they cause the reactivity to go up. So you couldn't state at X PSI water 23 O 24 becomes aggressive? 25 Α No.



		Page 46
1	Q	Okay. So you have said that water can be
2		aggressive at any temperature. Correct?
3	А	Yes, sir.
4	Q	And that there isn't a particular chlorine level
5		you could identify at which water would be become
6		aggressive. Correct?
7	A	Yes, sir.
8	Q	And there isn't a particular pressure at which
9		water would become aggressive?
10	A	Right.
11	Q	So I'm just trying to understand. In this email
12		that you sent on June 29 of 2011 when you
13		contribute certain of your observations to attack
14		by aggressive water, what are you trying to
15		indicate with that statement?
16	A	It's the combination of we did not see
17		manufacturing defects, we did not see any evidence
18		of physical abuse or deformation, okay, that would
19		suggest an installation error. Okay, so water,
20		okay, the failure or the attack by the water was,
21		okay, what was left and the data supported that,
22		okay, the white residue that was observed and then
23		these other factors, okay, temperature, pressure,
24		the ion capability of the water, aggressiveness of
25		the water, those could also contribute to make the



Page 47 1 water aggressive. Do you recall what the temperature of the water at issue in this particular PER was? 3 No, sir, I do not. 4 Α 5 Do you recall what the chlorine levels were? No, sir, I do not. 7 In your view does what would qualify as aggressive 0 8 water differ between PEX-B and PEX-C tubing? 9 Could you clarify that? I'm not sure I understood Α it. 10 If you have water at a particular 11 12 temperature at a particular chlorine level with a 13 particular pressure and with a particular ion 14 activity, could that water be aggressive when used 15 in PEX-C tubing but, say, not aggressive when used 16 with PEX-B tubing? It's gonna be aggressive for both. 17 Okay. So let me step back for a second. NIBCO had 18 manufactured, beginning in 2006, and sold prior to 19 20 that a tubing with a designation of 1006; is that 21 right? 22 Yes, sir. 23 Okay. And that 1 at the beginning, does that indicate the chlorine resistance of the tubing? 24 25 Yes, sir.



	Page 48
1 Q	And are there other numerical codes that are
2	assigned to that chlorine resistance PEX tubing?
3 A	Yes.
4 Q	What are those numbers?
5 A	Currently there are three different designations
6	four designations, okay. There is a 0, there is a
7	1, there is a 3 and a 5.
8 Q	Okay. And I'll let you handle three of them but 0,
9	I believe, means it has never been tested for
10	chlorine resistance; is that correct?
11 A	That's correct.
12 Q	Can you describe what the 1, 3 and the 5 indicates?
13 A	It's all of them are measurements of allowed
14	exposure to hot water. Okay, 1 allows a
15	25 percent or exposure to 140-degree water for
16	25 percent of the time, exposure to 73-degree water
17	for 75 percent of the time. Three allows
18	exposure and it's split 50/50 to both 140 and
19	73-degree water. Five is exposure 100 percent of
20	the time to 140-degree water.
21 Q	Okay. So let's say, for example, you're looking at
22	tubing that has a 1 designation for chlorine
23	resistance versus another PEX tubing that has a 5
24	designation for chlorine resistance. Will water
25	that is aggress deemed aggressive for a 1 rated



Page 49 tubing necessarily mean that that water would be 1 aggressive for a 5 rated tubing? Α Yes, sir. 4 So aggressive water always means the same thing no 5 matter what the application is? Yes, sir. What's a die line? 7 8 Die line is a -- would be a manufacturing defect, okay, it's when either the extrusion tie is -become damaged or something has gotten caught in 10 the die that puts an imperfection in the wall of 11 12 the tubing. 13 So it's an -- essentially an imperfection in the 14 extrusion process? 15 Α Yes, sir. 16 How -- actually through that extrusion process, how does the die line form? What happens that causes a 17 die line to form? 18 Well, you're pushing molten material, okay, through 19 20 a die that is in the shape of a tube, okay, and if 21 there is an imperfection in the die, okay, that 22 material is forced around that imperfection, okay, and that will show up as a die line. 23 24 Can anything else cause a die line to form? 0 By definition, no. 25



Page 50 Can a buildup of charred polymer cause a die line 1 to form? 3 Α Yes. 4 How would that happen? 5 Charred material, if it sticks to the die, okay, surface of the die then that's possible, okay. It's sitting there, okay, once again, the material 7 has to flow around it, okay. Now unless there is 8 evidence of char material in the sample you're looking at, you're not gonna able to tell if it was 10 11 due to some sort of buildup on the die or a defect 12 in the die. 13 So we were talking about aggressive water. Is there an industry standard that defines 14 15 what aggressive water is? 16 Α There is not a standard. There's a measure of 17 aggressiveness. What's that measure? 18 That would be an ORP, the Oxidative Reductive 19 20 Potential. 21 I believe you mentioned that in relation to the ion 22 activity earlier; is that correct? 23 Yes, sir. 24 And does that rating take into account the heat of 25 the water?



Page 51 Does not take into account the heat, no. 1 Does it take into account the chlorine level of the 3 water? 4 Α Yes. 5 Does it take into the account the pressure that the water is under? No, sir. 7 Α What's the mechanism by which aggressive water will 8 attack a PEX pipe? MR. KUHLMAN: Object to form. 10 The chemical reaction? 11 12 BY MR. SHAMBERG: 13 Yes. Q 14 Okay. Basically you have got a charged particle or 15 an ion in the water, okay, chlorine, metal, others 16 that will come along and as it tries to get back to 17 a neutral state, okay, is taking off, likely, hydrogen from the polymer backbone, okay. That 18 removal of that hydrogen from the polymer, okay, 19 allows the polymer either -- it forces it to either 20 21 form a double bond or it breaks the chain, okay. 22 And either one eventually leads to weakening of that chain, allows it to get into shorter and 23 24 shorter pieces, which reduces the strength. 25 Okay. Is there a term for that chemical process?



	Page 52
1 A	Eventually you get chain scission. That's spelled
2	S-C-I-S-S-I-O-N, I believe.
3 Q	Why don't we get to that now. What's chain
4	scission?
5 A	Where you break the chain. Okay, polymers by
6	definition, okay, are a bunch of individual monomer
7	products that are linked together to form very
8	large chains. Okay, so it's chains that give a
9	polymer its performance, okay, its strength,
10	chemical resistance, what have you. And when you
11	start to shorten those chains, okay, those
12	properties tend to decrease so you're breaking the
13	chains up.
14 Q	Okay. Is there any relationship between chain
15	scission and oxidative degradation?
16 A	Oxidative degradation can lead to chain scission.
17 Q	How does oxidative degradation lead to chain
18	scission?
19 A	Okay, oxidative attack, okay, as I explained, okay,
20	basically you're removing the hydrogen, okay, from
21	the polymer backbone, okay, forcing that polymer to
22	react, okay, either form a double bond or it may
23	split. Okay, then, once again, just continue the
24	reaction to the point where that chain, okay, gets
25	weaker and weaker and be begins to break.



Page 53 What is microcracking? 1 Q Α Microcracking is very small cracks usually not seen by the visual eye, okay, seen like under 3 4 magnification. But the very initial stages, 5 okay -- well, the initial stage would be what they call crazing, okay, but in chemical cracks you go 7 crazing to microcracks. Those cracks, now because 8 you actually have very small cracks in the surface, okay, they will allow the media water, okay, to be 10 exposed to more surface area of the tubing, okay, 11 and that leads to the cracks opening, okay, more 12 areas for the water to attack the tubing. 13 Okay. What was that first word that you said for O 14 microcracking? Crazy? 15 Α Crazing. 16 Crazy like loony? 17 No. C -- well, spelled the same way, C-R-A-Z-I-N-G. 18 19 Crazing. I see. 20 Crazing. Α 21 Okay. What's the mechanism of microcracking? 22 MR. KUHLMAN: Object to form. 23 Not sure I understand that question. 24 BY MR. SHAMBERG: 25 What causes microcracking?



Page 54 It can be any variety of -- can be due to, okay, a 1 2 chemical attack such as what we were talking. 3 could be also due to over-pressurization. Okay. So the oxidative degradation that we talked 4 0 5 about is a potential cause of microcracking? Yes, sir. I just want to have a little bit better 7 understanding of kind of the issue you're 8 9 describing in this email that we were looking at. 10 So this is -- so you're doing an examination here 11 of a field return failed three-quarter inch terra cotta PEX-C tubing. You say, "Visual examination 12 13 of the questionable tubing shows a slit in the 14 outer wall approximately 1 inch in length running 15 in the flow direction. This slit appears to be 16 aligned with a crack running along the inner wall in the same direction." 17 So let's stop right there. What does that 18 tell you, just that information? 19 20 It begins to eliminate some possibilities. Okay? Α 21 It suggests that the -- this would be -- what 22 people would call a classical failure for tubing, 23 okay, in which the failure is going to be 24 predominantly hydrostatic based -- okay, so that 25 the pressure is on the inner wall of the failure,



Page 55 okay, causes the split to run along the tubing as 1 2 opposed to across. So you begin to eliminate possibilities of causes. 3 Okay. What possibilities do you eliminate at that 4 5 point? At that time would be bending would be the biggest 7 thing. Okay. So mishandling or an installation issue --8 Yes, sir. Α 10 -- that kind of thing? Yes, sir. 11 Α Then you go on, "Microscopic examination shows the 12 inner wall to be discolored (whitish discoloration) 13 and microcracking. Both observations suggest 14 15 exposure to aggressive water." 16 So I may know the answer here but when you see that discoloration on the inner wall and 17 microcracking, what information does that give you 18 about the failure mechanism? 19 Okay. Gives you some indication that there had 20 Α 21 been some sort of chemical attack that's gone on. 22 There is something that has actually attacked the 23 polymer, causing the cracking, okay, the whitish 24 residue, okay. Without analysis we don't know if that's from something in the water or is that 25



Page 56 degraded polymer. 1 You don't know if it's something in the water? That's correct. 4 But you can conclude that the cause is aggressive 5 water? Yes, sir. 7 What's the basis for that conclusion? The fact that we still have the microcracking and 8 the whitish residue. Something attacked the 10 tubing. Would this sort of failure mechanism occur if the 11 12 tubing was insufficiently stabilized? 13 MR. KUHLMAN: Object to form. 14 Α It can, yes, sir. 15 BY MR. SHAMBERG: 16 That's a potential cause? Q 17 That's a potential cause. Did you -- in this particular instance did you rule 18 Q 19 that cause out? 20 This specific sample, no, I don't believe so. Α 21 Okay. You just concluded that it was the 22 aggressive water? 23 Yes, sir. Α 24 And aggressive water is sort of an amorphous term as we've agreed. Right? 25



Page 57 1 Α Yes. Is PEX-C tubing appropriate for use in residential plumbing applications? 3 4 Yes, sir. Α 5 Okay. Are there certain conditions that would make it not appropriate for use in a residential plumbing application? 7 Yes, sir, there can be. 8 What would those conditions be? 10 Excessive pressure, elevated temperatures, very 11 high chlorine levels in the water, okay, very high 12 ion activity of the water. So those are 13 applications or instances that are -- PEX is going 14 to be probably unacceptable. Okay. Is PEX tubing appropriate for use in attics? 15 O Yes, sir. 16 Okay. That's true of both the 1006 and the 3308 17 products? 18 19 Yes, sir. Α 20 Does NIBCO provide installation manuals or 21 instructions on how the PEX-C products should 22 installed? 23 They do today, yes, sir. Okay. When did NIBCO begin doing that? 24 Q That I do not know. 25



Page 58 Was it after you started at NIBCO? 1 That I do not know. Have you been involved with the review or drafting 3 of any of the language for those manuals or 4 5 instructions? No, sir. 7 So you never looked at them? Α 8 No, sir. (Exhibit 20 was marked for identification.) 10 MR. KUHLMAN: Are you familiar with 11 the origin of that document? 12 MR. SHAMBERG: It was produced to us 13 by NIBCO. 14 MR. KUHLMAN: Okay. 15 MR. SHAMBERG: I'm actually going to 16 ask him some questions about that. 17 MR. KUHLMAN: Okay. BY MR. SHAMBERG: 18 Okay. So this first page of this document is a 19 20 letter, let's say, from NSF regarding new PEX 21 material designation codes; is that correct? 22 Yes, sir. 23 And then the next two pages are a document with the title "CHLORINE NOTES FOR PEX TUBING" and there is 24 25 a -- do you see a vertical line kind of it looks



Page 59 from a printer or copier running up the right side 1 of the page? 3 Α Yes, sir. 4 That line also appears on the NSF letter at the 5 beginning. Correct? Yes, sir. Have you ever seen this Chlorine Notes for PEX 7 8 Tubing document before? 9 No, sir. Α 10 Okay. So you have no idea when it was generated or who generated it? 11 12 No, sir, I do not. 13 And you understand that it was produced to us in 14 this litigation by the attorneys for NIBCO. Correct? 15 16 No, sir. Α 17 Well, I'll represent to you that it was provided to us by NIBCO's attorneys. 18 19 Thank you. Α 20 If we look at the Bates number 37750, the page that Q 21 has "CHLORINE NOTES FOR PEX TUBING" at the top? 22 Uh-huh. Α The fourth bullet point from the bottom starts with 23 24 "Tubing with the PEX 1006 and or NSF P-171 CL-TD 25 ratings are suitable for applications where hot



	Page 60
1	water usage is intermittent and the tubing is run
2	in a basement or under the slab, where the water
3	temperature is allowed to cool down to ambient when
4	there is no hot water demand."
5	The next bullet goes on "These ratings are not
6	suitable for installation where domestic hot water
7	continuous circulation loops and or where water
8	lines are run in an attic space. These types of
9	systems typically keep system hot water
10	temperatures from dropping back down to the rated
11	end use condition of 73 degrees Fahrenheit at 75
12	percent usage especially in Southern Climates."
13	Do you agree with the statements that I just
14	read?
15	MR. KUHLMAN: Object to form.
16	A No, sir I do not.
17	BY MR. SHAMBERG:
18	Q What do you disagree with?
19	A In fact, if you go to the summary, the very first
20	bullet point in the summary says if the tubing is
21	labeled PEX 5006 or 1006 with a CL-R there is no
22	concern for installations in attic in hot water
23	recirculation systems. I disagree with the
24	statement simply because, okay, there is millions
25	and millions of feet of 1006 tubing, okay,



	Page 61
1	produced not only by NIBCO but also by several
2	other manufacturers that are installed and
3	performed very acceptably in attic situations for a
4	number of years.
5 Q	Okay. That part you read from in the summary at
6	the end of the document refers to the PEX 5006 or
7	1006 with CL-R?
8 A	Yes.
9 Q	What does that CL-R indicate?
10 A	That is that's a old designation from the P-171
11	test report. I'm not sure what the CL-R translates
12	directly to or what that means.
13 Q	Okay. So in your mind is there see, so at the
14	end of the summary if you look at the final bullet
15	there, it says, If the tubing is labeled PEX 1006
16	with no CL-R rating the tubing shall not exceed 75
17	percent usage at an end use condition of greater
18	than 73 degrees Fahrenheit.
19	Is there a difference then between PEX 1006
20	without that CL-R and PEX 1006 with the CL-R?
21 A	Once again, I'm not sure what the CL-R means, okay,
22	so I can't answer that question. The 1006, the 1
23	designation means it has been tested for chlorine
24	resistance. To my mind, okay, that means they're
25	equivalent.



		Page 62
1	Q	There is also this term CL-TD?
2	A	Uh-huh.
3	Q	Do you know what CL-TD refers to?
4	A	That's the old traditional domestic designation.
5		Once again, that came out of the P-171 test
6		methodology, okay, and that's equivalent to the
7		today's 1000 series tube for chlorine resistance.
8		That would be the 75 percent time at 73 degrees,
9		25 percent at 140 degrees.
10	Q	Okay. So do you know what the difference is
11		between CL-R and CL-TD PEX tubing?
12	А	No, sir, I do not.
13	Q	So the bullets that I was noting earlier with
14		respect to use in attics
15	А	Uh-huh
16	Q	the document states that tubing with the PEX one
17		1006 and or NSF than P171, CL-TD ratings are
18		suitable for applications where hot water usage is
19		intermittent. These ratings are not suitable for
20		installation where domestic hot water continuous
21		circulation loops and or where water lines are run
22		in an attic space.
23		So that's referring to tubing with the PEX
24		1006 CL-TD rating. Correct?
25		MR. KUHLMAN: Can I get a continuing



		Page 63
1		objection just to the use of this
2		document as a single document suggesting
3		that it all came from NSF when
4		MR. SHAMBERG: Sure, yeah, you can
5		have that objection.
6		MR. KUHLMAN: We can talk more about
7		it on the break but
8		MR. SHAMBERG: That's fine.
9	BY N	MR. SHAMBERG:
10	Q	So this this particular bullet here is referring
11		to the PEX 1006 with that CL-TD rating. Correct?
12	А	Yes, sir.
13	Q	And then you pointed out that that first bullet in
14		the summary that there are regarding no concerns
15		for installation in the attic or in hot water
16		recirculation systems?
17	А	Yes, sir.
18	Q	And that particular bullet is referring to PEX with
19		the 1006 with the CL-R rating. Correct?
20	А	Yes, sir.
21	Q	Is PEX 1006 tubing appropriate for use in
22		residential plumbing applications that employ a
23		recirculation system?
24	А	If that recirculation system is on a timer.
25	Q	Okay. What's the significance of the timer?



Page 64 Timer, once again, draws the -- remember that the 1 2 1000 is predicated only 25 percent of the time is it allowed to be at 140 degrees. 3 4 Okay. 5 So, in fact, I believe our recommendations are that timer, the maximum during the day is six or eight hours that you're allowed to have that 7 8 recirculation system on, okay. Our recommendation 9 is, folks, during the nighttime when you don't need 10 hot water or if you work during the day and aren't home, turn that recirc system off. 11 12 Q Do you know whether NIBCO has ever advised 13 its customers that the PEX 1006 tubing should not 14 be used in homes that employ recirculation systems? 15 As I just stated, okay, we do recommend that it's 16 used in recirc systems but those recirc systems have to be on a timer. 17 Has NIBCO ever advised its customers that there are 18 certain restrictions in the use of PEX 1006 tubing 19 20 in a recirculation system? 21 That I cannot answer, that I don't know. 22 Because you weren't involved in drafting any of the 23 language that would have gone to the customers? That's correct. 24 Α Who was responsible for that? 25



Page 65 That would have been the general manager, Randy 1 Doering at that time frame and or Tom Coe. 3 To your knowledge since NIBCO began selling PEX 4 tubing, has anyone other than Mr. Doering or 5 Mr. Coe been responsible for drafting the language included in the installation manuals? That I have no knowledge of, don't know. 7 8 Guess what? Another email. (Exhibit 21 was marked for identification.) 10 Okay, sir. Α BY MR. SHAMBERG: 11 12 So this is an email chain between yourself, 13 Debbie Premus and a few other NIBCO employees 14 regarding the oxidative stability of DURA-PEX terra 15 cotta tubing. Correct? Yes, sir. 16 Α And I wanted to start with the first email 17 chronologically, which would be your email from 18 19 April 16 at 12:15 p.m. It includes some data and 20 then on the final page here, 37121 is the Bates 21 number --22 Okay. 23 -- you have performed some OIT testing and you 24 state that that testing confirms the oxidative 25 stability time of terra cotta product is 10 minutes



Page 66 or less falling into the marginal performance 1 2 range. So essentially what you're finding that there 3 are some low oxidative stability times with the 4 5 terra cotta tubing here. Right? Yes, sir. If tubing is inadequately stabilized -- strike 7 8 that. Can tubing fail in the field if it's inadequately stabilized? 10 Yes, sir. 11 Α And would oxidative degradation be a potential 12 cause of failure in insufficiently stabilized 13 tubing? 14 15 MR. KUHLMAN: Object to form. 16 No, sir. 17 BY MR. SHAMBERG: Why is that? 18 Q 'Cause oxidative failure wouldn't be the cause. 19 20 Why? Q 21 Because it goes the other way around. Oxidative 22 failure is the result, not the cause. 23 So could exposure to chlorine be a cause? Q 24 Α Exposure could be a contributing factor, yes. 25 Is it possible that it could be the sole cause of a



Page 67 failure if tubing is insufficiently stabilized? 1 2 MR. KUHLMAN: Object to form. 3 Α No. 4 BY MR. SHAMBERG: 5 Q Why not? 'Cause the failure in oxidative failure you need a 7 combination of not only of the environment, the 8 chlorine, but you also need a stress, which is 9 pressure. So you need the combination of both. So exposure to chlorine in the field will not 10 11 result in failure of the PEX-C tubing unless 12 coupled with over-pressurization? 13 Over a very long period of time it would. Α What's a long period of time? 14 15 Α Some of the data I have seen you're talking 16 hundreds of years. Hundreds of years? 17 Yes, sir. 18 Α And you're aware that the plaintiffs in this case, 19 20 their tubing has failed in significantly less than 21 hundreds of years. Correct? 22 No, sir, I'm not aware of that. 23 So you believe their tubing may have been in use 24 for hundreds of years? 25 I don't know specifically what complaints this



Page 68 is involving or how long it's been installed. 1 2 Okay. I'll represent to you that it's been less than hundreds of years. 3 4 So continuing on with this email you stated, 5 "It's recommended we continue as we are and do not address the stability of the terra cotta product at this time." 7 8 Why did you make that determination? 9 Because OIT is not -- has never been a requirement Α 10 of 876, which is the requirement for PEX tubing 11 that all PEX manufacturers need to meet. 12 because it is not a requirement, okay, there is no 13 defined criteria for OIT testing for PEX tubing in 876. Oxidative testing in 876 is defined by 14 chlorine resistance, defined -- which is tested 15 16 under F 2023, okay, which is that extrapolated 50 years to time -- or failure, okay. Terra cotta has 17 always met that criteria. 18 So is your sole concern with the quality of PEX-C 19 Q 20 tubing meeting third-party certification standards? 21 The concern is making good-performing tubing. 22 You want to prevent failures in the field. Right? 23 Yes, sir. Α 24 You want to do everything you can to do that? 25 MR. KUHLMAN: Object to form.



Page 69 1 Yes, sir. BY MR. SHAMBERG: So if we go to Debbie Premus' response to your 4 email --5 Yes, sir. And who is Debbie Premus? Debbie Premus is the quality manager at our Lebanon 7 8 facility? Was she previously employed by CPI? Yes, sir, I believe so. 10 Α And did she come over to NIBCO as part of the 11 12 acquisition of the CPI? 13 Yes, sir. Α 14 So in Debbie's response the same day about a half hour later addressed to you she says, "Why wouldn't 15 16 we want to look at improving the OIT for terra cotta color pipe? The chlorine test is only an 17 extrapolation, an estimation of the number of years 18 of service in specific water conditions. Aren't we 19 20 concerned that if we continue to market 21 underprotected (sic) terra cotta in regions with 22 aggressive water (i.e. Charlotte and Mobile, etc.) 23 that a continued steady stream of oxidative 24 failures would cost more in the long run that tweaks to the color formulation/UV/AO additive? 25



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1	А	Just thinking out loud."
2		So I have a couple questions here. If the
3		only way that insufficient stabilization can cause
4		field failures is either coupled with
5		over-pressurization or over the course of hundreds
6		of years, why is Debbie concerned about the low
7		stabilization of this tubing?
8		MR. KUHLMAN: Object to form.
9	А	You've have to ask Debbie that.
10	BY N	MR. SHAMBERG:
11	Q	But you weren't concerned?
12	А	No. Based upon the results that we were seeing
13		from with 2023 and the requirements of 876.
14	Q	So you were meeting the standards?
15	А	We were meeting the standards.
16	Q	She describes the tubing here as under protected
17		terra cotta.
18		Would you similarly describe this terra cotta
19		tubing as under protected?
20	А	No, sir.
21	Q	Did you have any concern at this time that you
22		would see a continued steady stream of oxidative
23		type failures?
24	А	No, sir.
25	Q	Then she mentions these regions with aggressive



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1		water and she identifies Charlotte and Mobile, I
2		assume Mobile, Alabama.
3		Were you aware at the time of this email that
4		Charlotte was an area where there was aggressive
5		water?
6		MR. KUHLMAN: Object to form.
7	А	I became aware that Charlotte was an area of
8		concern, okay. I do not recall when I became
9		aware, if it was before or after this April 2008
10		date.
11	BY M	MR. SHAMBERG:
12	Q	Okay. Why was Charlotte regardless of when you
13		became aware, why was Charlotte an area of concern?
14	А	Because there had been a cluster of failures, okay,
15		that not only NIBCO experienced but before us CPI
16		had experienced in this area. As it was explained
17		to me, okay, most of those failures were due to the
18		contributing factors, people were installing the
19		tubing, okay, without pressure relief valves or
20		expansion tanks, okay, because they were not
21		required in the codes. And, once again, as it was
22		explained to me, okay, NIBCO or CPI was
23		instrumental in working to get those requirements
24		written into building codes, okay, to address that
25		situation.



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1	Q	You said as explained to you, who explained that to
2		you?
3	A	I can't specifically remember who told me that.
4	Q	Are there certain people that you would have had
5		these discussions with?
6	A	Yes, sir.
7	Q	Who are those people?
8	А	Those that could have been Randy Doering, that
9		could have been Tom Coe, I believe one or two other
10		people involved with CPI, okay, that came along
11		with the acquisition that I might have had that
12		discussion with. But a specific person or source
13		of that information, okay, I can't recall.
14	Q	To your knowledge were other manufacturers or
15		sellers of PEX tubing other than CPI or NIBCO
16		experiencing failures in the Charlotte area?
17	А	Not that I'm aware of.
18	Q	And there is also this reference to Mobile,
19		Alabama. At the time of this email were you aware
20		that Mobile, Alabama was another trouble spot?
21	A	No, sir.
22	Q	Did you become aware of that fact?
23	A	No, sir.
24	Q	Are you aware of any other areas that have been
25		problematic for NIBCO or CPI PEX tubing?



		Page 73
1	А	No, sir.
2	Q	So Charlotte's the only one you've ever been aware
3		of that?
4	А	Let me correct that. The two depositions that I
5		gave previous, okay, seemed like we had issues in
6		San Antonio.
7	Q	Okay. And you only became aware of that through
8		litigation?
9	А	Yes, sir.
10	Q	Just, again, to confirm, you're the product
11		engineer for PEX tubing. Correct?
12	А	Yes, sir.
13	Q	Okay. So then we'll finish up with your email
14		response at 7:04 p.m. on April 16. You say, "You
15		realize I was kidding about welcoming those
16		questions and comments." I assume that was a joke?
17	А	Yes, sir.
18	Q	And you say, "You raise a good question about the
19		marginal performance of terra cotta products and
20		the potential for failures in aggressive water
21		locations.?
22		So when you wrote that did you believe there
23		was a potential for failure in aggressive water
24		locations of the terra cotta product?
25	А	Well, aggressive water is always going to cause



Page 74 increased possibility for failure. 1 Okay. So in that you're tying to acknowledge that Debbie's raising a fair point? 4 Α Yes. 5 You identify there is a risk delaying reformulation of the terra cotta color but I'm also concerned about the possible need to reformulate all our 7 8 cothers -- all our colors to address weatherability 9 requirements being discussed for F876. You say you're working with JANA and you suggest that you 10 not -- you say, I propose we do not put ourselves 11 12 in a position of having to reformulate the terra 13 cotta colorant, testing for CL resistance and then 14 have to repeat the process again in six to 12 15 months. 16 So essentially are you saying here that 17 because you're working on this weatherability issue and that's gonna take a little bit of time, you 18 don't have want to reformulate the product twice? 19 20 Yes, sir. Α 21 Because that's gonna cost more. Right? 22 Could cost more also takes extremely long periods 23 of time. 24 Okay. But you weren't concerned about that risk in 25 delaying the reformulation that you identified?



Page 75 No, sir. 1 Okay. (Exhibit 22 was marked for identification.) 3 4 Α Okay sir. 5 BY MR. SHAMBERG: So this is another email chain in late 7 August of 2008 with the subject line "PEX Terra 8 Cotta Reformulation." This is about four months after that email chain we were just discussing. Right? 10 11 Yes, sir. Α 12 About the terra cotta and low stability numbers? 13 Yes, sir. Α 14 And in your email to Steve Noto -- first, am I 15 pronouncing that right? Is it Noto? 16 Yes. Α 17 Who's Steve Noto? Steve was my -- at this time was my manager, okay, 18 Α 19 I reported to him. 20 Okay. What would his job title have been at this Q 21 time? That I don't recall. 22 23 Is he still at NIBCO? Q 24 Α Yes, sir. Is he still in that same role that he was 25



Page 76 regardless of what it was called? 1 2 He is now our -- I can't recall if it's manager or director but regards of advanced 3 technology. He gets involved with our plants. 4 5 So in your email to him here on August 20th, you say, "Steve, As you are aware, we have been working 7 with Colortech to reformulate the Terra Cotta color and improve its chlorine resistance." 8 9 And then explain, "Colortech has provided 2 developmental formulations, which we extruded and 10 11 e-beamed." Then you recommended that you put the 12 project on hold and do no further work evaluating 13 samples. I'm interested here in the second paragraph, 14 15 "Recall, this work was initiated following OIT 16 testing of our current Terra Cotta colorant and JANA Lab's comments concerning its low OIT values 17 and the relationship to chlorine resistance." 18 19 So were you sort of overruled here in your 20 recommendation to put off the terra cotta reformulation? 21 22 Quite honestly, I don't recall any of this work so 23 I can't comment if I was overruled or how this work initiated. 24 But regardless, the reformulation project was 25



		Page 77
1		initiated?
2	А	Yes.
3	Q	So there it states that JANA Labs provided comments
4		regarding the terra cotta products concerning low
5		OIT values and the relationship to chlorine
6		resistance.
7		Do you have an understanding as to what that
8		relationship was?
9		MR. KUHLMAN: Object to form.
10	А	No, sir, I do not.
11	BY :	MR. SHAMBERG:
12	Q	And earlier you had said that the terra cotta
13		tubing has always passed third-party certification
14		testing requirements. Right?
15	А	Yes, sir.
16	Q	So that next sentence it goes on, Our concerns were
17		magnified by field failures of terra cotta tubing
18		produced prior to formulation adjustments made by
19		CPI (circa 2004 to '05) to improve chlorine
20		resistance and OIT data showing little to no
21		difference in before and after samples.
22		So as of the date of this email in August of
23		2008, you were aware that field failures were
24		occurring with respect to the terra cotta PEX
25		tubing?



Page 78 Yes, sir. 1 These form -- then you refer to these formulation 3 adjustments made by CPI to improve chlorine resistance. 4 5 Do you have any knowledge as to what those formulation adjustments were? I don't recall them, no. 7 Do you know who would be most knowledgable about 8 those formulation adjustments? No, I don't. 10 Α When you say that these adjustments were made to 11 improve chlorine resistance in OIT data showing 12 little to no difference in before and after 13 14 samples, that "before and after samples," it's referring to before and after what? 15 16 MR. KUHLMAN: Object to form. 17 That I don't know. BY MR. SHAMBERG: 18 You wrote this email. Right? 19 20 Yes, sir. Α 21 Would you have known what meant at the time? 22 At the time, yes. 23 Could this mean, in your mind, that the OIT data shows little to no difference before and after 24 25 those formulation adjustments were made by CPI?



Page 79 As I stated, I have no idea what that means. 1 Okay. Why did you recommend to put the project on hold? 3 4 Because if you read the very next statement, okay, 5 as we progressed in our study of stability, OIT, okay, it became very apparent that there was no relationship, okay, that our data showed or that 7 8 studies showed that there was a correlation between 9 OIT and the chlorine resistance requirement of 876. And so although I have got data that says, hey, my 10 terra cotta at that time has extremely low OIT, my 11 12 chlorine resistance data, which is the requirement 13 of the standard, shows it to be acceptable. And I 14 have got a red product that shows the same thing, 15 okay. So data is beginning to come back in and 16 say, hey, there is no correlation between those two datasets even though they're measuring stability of 17 the product. 18 19 And if you take that one step further, okay, 20 go and read the test method for OIT and they say it 21 is strictly a quality control test, okay. It has 22 no validity in predicting or has -- validity is a 23 good word, validity in predicting long-term 24 performance of products, okay. It is strictly a -at this point in time, this is what the stability 25



	Page 80
1	of the product is. I mean, that's its sole
2	function. So begin to take those all those
3	pieces of data, begin to question, okay, what value
4	is OIT testing bringing to the table, what is it
5	telling us? And my conclusion was rapidly becoming
6	not very much when I look at my concern isn't
7	what is the stability of the product today and how
8	does it relate to long-term performance of the
9	product. My concern is long-term performance of
10	the product. And everything I saw said, hey, we're
11	there, we have got product that meets the
12	requirements that meets the standards and that
13	testing isn't done by NIBCO. That is done by a
14	third party.
15 Q	Okay. That was a very comprehensive answer. So
16	basically you're saying that there wasn't a need
17	for reformulation because terra cotta tubing was
18	meeting the applicable standard?
19 A	Yes, sir.
20 Q	You said that your concern is with the longevity
21	and performance of the tubing?
22 A	Yes, sir.
23 Q	There was no reformulation at this time, it was
24	determined that you would not reformulate the terra
25	cotta product?



		Page 81
1	А	Well, apparently there was some reformulation but
2		that gets back to my comment or suggestion, okay,
3		that we put this project on hold.
4	Q	Let me go up then to the top email for a moment to
5		Larry Smallwood.
6	A	Uh-huh.
7	Q	You say, "Larry, We are Killing the terra cotta
8		reformulation project at this time."
9		Did that, in fact, occur?
10	A	I have to take that statement as it's written so
11		sounds like, yes, that did happen.
12	Q	Do you recall the terra cotta NIBCO developing a
13		new terra cotta product in 2008?
14	А	No, sir, I do not.
15	Q	What did you do to address these field failures
16		that you had identified with the terra cotta
17		tubing?
18	А	At this time I'm not sure I understand the
19		question. Could you rephrase that, please?
20	Q	Well, let's start here. What did you do to try to
21		understand the failure mechanisms that were
22		involved with the terra cotta tubing in the field
23		at this time?
24		MR. KUHLMAN: Object to form.
25		



Page 82 1 BY MR. SHAMBERG: If anything. I think -- I don't recall any specific actions that 3 4 we took or that I took at that time. 5 Were you concerned about the field failures? Q Of course. 7 But you didn't do anything? I don't recall what I did. 8 Okay. But it may have been something, it may have 10 been nothing? May have been, yes. 11 Is it possible for PEX pipe to fail in the field 12 13 even if it meets third-party certification standards? 14 15 Α Yes. 16 Okay. So meeting those third-party standards don't guar -- doesn't guarantee that the product is gonna 17 perform -- strike that. 18 Meeting those third-party certification 19 20 standards doesn't mean that the product won't fail in the field? 21 22 Yes, that's correct. 23 So even if this terra cotta product was meeting the 24 standards the history -- this document suggests that they were nevertheless failing in the field. 25



Page 83 1 Correct? 2 MR. KUHLMAN: Object to form. 3 Α Yes. 4 BY MR. SHAMBERG: 5 Does that bother you? Q It causes questions. Does it bother me? 7 The field failures don't bother you? 8 Α Huh? The field failures don't bother you? 10 As I stated, it causes me to question why, okay. Α 11 Does it concern me? No. I mean, I have got the 12 product, the standards are written to a particular 13 performance in a normal installation okay. 14 have got an instance where I've got a cluster of 15 complaints that's localized, okay, suggesting --16 okay, 'cause that same product is performing 17 acceptably in the rest of the country. Why is it failing in Charlotte? Okay. There is something 18 19 about Charlotte that's different. Okay, we need to 20 understand what's different about that. 21 Is -- I didn't mean to cut you off. 22 Α No. 23 Is Mobile, Alabama also different? I don't have any knowledge about Mobile, okay, so I 24 Α 25 can't really comment on that.



		Page 84
1	Q	What about Texas, do you know if any areas of Texas
2		are different?
3	А	There is something about San Antonio that appears
4		to be different.
5	Q	Las Vegas, is there something about Las Vegas?
6	А	Apparently. I don't have any information on that.
7		But based on the experience that's been reported
8		regarding Zurn sounds like there is something about
9		Las Vegas that we need to understand.
10	Q	What about North Carolina? Are you aware of any
11		issues with North Carolina?
12		MR. KUHLMAN: Object to form.
13	А	How do you differentiate between North Carolina and
14		Charlotte?
15	BY N	MR. SHAMBERG:
16	Q	Outside of Charlotte.
17	А	Not aware of any instances any problems outside
18		Charlotte.
19	Q	Okay. Okay. I want to ask you, you mentioned
20		earlier PERs?
21	А	Yes, sir.
22	Q	What is a PER?
23	А	Product evaluation request.
24	Q	Okay. And
25		MR. KUHLMAN: I'm sorry. It sounds



		Page 85
1		like we are going into a new line of
2		questioning, I was wondering if we might
3		be at a good time for a two- or
4		three-minute break?
5		MR. SHAMBERG: Yes, that's fine,
6		that's fine, we can go off.
7		(A short break was held.)
8	BY M	MR. SHAMBERG:
9	Q	When we left off I was asking you a little bit
10		about PERs and I had asked what why is a PER
11		created?
12	А	It is the ones I have seen are created, they are
13		a mechanism for identifying tracing, testing of
14		field return product that comes back from the
15		field that a customer has had an issue with.
16	Q	Okay. So can you kind of walk me through the
17		process, to your knowledge, of how how you
18		know, start at step one.
19		How does the PER process work?
20	А	That I have very no knowledge of. Okay. I get
21		involved only with PER to the extent that there is
22		something unique that the lab technicians over in
23		the Dare lab have observed and they will come over
24		and ask me to take a look. And at that time I will
25		do whatever evaluation or examination that I'm



Page 86 allowed to do or that I feel is appropriate, write 1 2 up my comments and, once again, that's sent back to 3 Scott Perry and Ken McCoy. The complete format or 4 process of generating and following and tracking a 5 PER, I don't have any knowledge of. Okay. Would Ken McCoy know about that process? Yes, sir. 7 Α 8 In your understanding what's the purpose of tracking PERs? 10 To help us identify potential problems, okay, with Α the long-term goal of improving our products. 11 Is anyone at NIBCO responsible for analyzing the 12 PERs to determine whether there are common trends 13 14 in the failures that are coming in? That I don't know. 15 Α 16 That's not your role? 17 No, sir. And you're not aware of anyone who specifically 18 19 does that at NIBCO? 20 No, sir. Α 21 Should NIBCO do that? 22 MR. KUHLMAN: Object to form. I would think common sense would say so, yes. 23 BY MR. SHAMBERG: 24 25 And do you think if that kind of analysis of



Page 87 incoming PERs were conducted you should be involved 1 in that process? 3 Α Not necessarily. 4 Why wouldn't you need to be involved? 5 Α Because there are other factors besides, okay, what my area of expertise needs to go into that type of 7 decision, okay. Maybe I'm not -- don't have the experience or the knowledge to comment or make 8 9 judgments on those other factors. Okay. Let's be more specific, more specific. 10 11 You're the product engineer for NIBCO PEX tubing. 12 Right? 13 Α Yes, sir. 14 So if there were a trend, say, of NIBCO terra cotta 15 PEX tubing having oxidative type failures in the 16 field, would that be the kind of, let's say, PER trend that you would think you should be involved 17 with --18 19 Yes, sir. 20 -- were an analysis to occur? 21 MR. KUHLMAN: Object to form. 22 Yes, sir. 23 BY MR. SHAMBERG: Okay. Did that kind of analysis with respect to 24 PEX tubing ever occur? 25



Page 88 1 MR. KUHLMAN: Object to form. Yes, I believe so. 3 BY MR. SHAMBERG: 4 When did that occur? 5 That would have been prior to our reformulation project. 7 So before 2009? 8 Yes, sir. Α What did that analysis entail? That I don't know. 10 Α 11 But you know that it occurred? 12 Α No, I don't. 13 So you're speculating that it may have occurred? 14 Α It may have occurred. What are you basing that speculation on? 15 Q 16 Α That's basically just my opinion. Sort of anything's possible in the world? 17 18 Α Yes. When you become involved in that process and create 19 20 a failure analysis or perform a failure analysis, 21 is your analysis shared with the customer? 22 That I do not know. You don't make that determination? 23 24 Α No, sir. Are you ever informed as to whether your analysis 25



Page 89 will be shared with the customer? 1 No, sir. Are you aware of any particular instances where 3 4 your analysis was shared with the customer? 5 No, sir. Α Why would NIBCO not want to share the analysis with 7 the customer? 8 MR. KUHLMAN: Object to form. Α That I don't know. BY MR. SHAMBERG: 10 11 Are you at all familiar with the plaintiffs in this 12 particular case? 13 Α No, sir. Have you studied any of their tubing or fittings 14 15 that have failed? 16 Not to my recollection. Have you been involved in discussions at NIBCO 17 regarding the products that are at issue in this 18 case, the plaintiffs' products in this case? 19 20 MR. KUHLMAN: Object to form. 21 Not knowing specifically what products are 22 involved, no, I can't comment, don't know. 23 BY MR. SHAMBERG: 24 O So you're not even sure what products are 25 specifically at issue in the case?



Page 90 1 That's correct. Α Have you read the complaint? Α No, sir. 4 Reviewed any documents relevant to this case at 5 all? No, sir. 7 Okay. So you mentioned the reformulation of the 8 product. Did that -- that process began in around 2009; is that accurate? 10 Yes, sir. Α And how long did that reformulation project take to 11 12 complete? 13 Three years. Α 14 Three years. So in about 2012 it was completed? 15 Α Yes, sir. 16 That was -- the tubing to that point had been rated as 1006. And then the rating for the reformulation 17 that was 3308. Correct? 18 19 Yes, sir. Α 20 Were you involved in that reformulation project? 21 Α Yes, sir. 22 How were you involved? 23 I was technical formulation representative for NIBCO. I interacted with the folks at JANA in 24 25 developing the formulation.



		Page 91
1	Q	Okay. And what what considerations went into
2		the new formulation?
3	А	Well, we were looking at a variety. I mean, you're
4		looking at extrusion processing conditions, okay,
5		we are looking at how the product e-beamed. We are
6		looking at the conformance to 876 requirements,
7		looking at weatherability, looking at chlorine
8		resistance. Those are the ones that come to mind
9		right now.
10	Q	Why did NIBCO undertake the reformulation project?
11	А	Because the industry was moving towards the higher
12		end products, the products having higher numbers
13		for their chlorine resistance.
14	Q	Okay. So it was to essentially create a
15		competitive more competitive product?
16	А	Yes, sir.
17	Q	And that's because the customers were looking for
18		products that had higher chlorine ratings?
19	А	The customers I can't say what the customers
20		were looking for.
21	Q	Well, didn't you say the reformulation project was
22		intended to create a new product that would be
23		competitive with other products?
24	А	Yes.
25	Q	In other words, to give the customer what they were



		Page 92
1		asking for?
2	А	Yes.
3	Q	So what was the customer asking for?
4	А	My understanding they were looking for higher
5		numbers.
6	Q	Higher numbers, okay. It's your understanding.
7		How did you gain that understanding?
8	А	Just in general, I don't know that the customers,
9		end users have a good understanding what the 5
10		1, 3, 5 mean.
11	Q	They don't have a good understanding?
12	А	Yes.
13	Q	But yet you said they were still asking for a
14		higher number?
15	А	Yes. They figure 5 is larger than 3, 3 larger than
16		1, that has to be better.
17	Q	Okay. How did you what leads you to believe
18		that the customers were saying, you know, I want a
19		5 instead of a 3 or 3 instead of
20	A	Just the way it came in, okay, you would get those
21		comments, okay, I need a 5, okay, I need a 3, those
22		type of comments, okay. It wasn't any better
23		chlorine resistance or I need better performance it
24		was always I need a higher number.
25	Q	Okay. Who are NIBCO's biggest customers for PEX



Page 93 tubing and -- well, let me clarify that. Not in 1 2 terms of specific entities but just is it the end 3 user -- are end users the biggest customers for 4 NIBCO? 5 MR. KUHLMAN: Object to form. Help me understand what you mean by "end users." 7 BY MR. SHAMBERG: 8 Let me try to ask it a different way. 9 NIBCO's -- are the majority of the NIBCO's customers plumbers or plumbing outfits? 10 No. 11 Α 12 0 Okay. Describe for me the types of entities that 13 make up the majority of NIBCO's PEX tubing sales? 14 For us there are two major outlets, okay. One is 15 retail, okay, places like Home Depot, Lowe's, 16 Menards, Ace Hardware. The other are -- not the 17 plumbers but the step above, okay, contractors, if you will, or distribution centers. 18 19 Okay. So the retailers, Menards, Home Depot, those Q 20 kind of places, to your knowledge were they coming 21 to NIBCO and saying we want a higher number on the 22 pipe? 23 Α No. The distributors, were they coming to NIBCO and 24 25 saying we want a higher number on the pipe?



Page 94 It was more likely the request was coming from the 1 2 distributors. 3 Was more likely. Are you aware of an instance 4 where a distributor came to NIBCO and said I want a 5 higher number? Specifically, no. And you testified earlier, I think, that plumbers 7 8 wouldn't know what these numbers signify? MR. KUHLMAN: Object to form. 10 Misstates prior testimony. 11 I don't know that they don't know what it means. I'm not sure they understand what it means. 12 13 BY MR. SHAMBERG: Would the distributors who are coming to NIBCO and 14 15 saying I want a higher number, would they 16 understand what the numbers signify? 17 Not necessarily, no. Okay. And let me just reask the question. 18 19 Would -- in your experience, would plumbers know 20 what those numbers signify? Most cases I don't believe so. 21 22 Okay. Do you believe that the end users, say, you 23 know, a family in a home in a residential plumbing application, would that family understand what 24 those numbers signify? 25



Page 95 It's unlikely. So who in this chain of distribution is saying I need to have a higher number? 3 4 I -- it's probably an internal decision, okay, made 5 to a -- react to what we were seeing from our competitors. Okay. So it's kind of a me, too, they were getting 7 8 better ratings and you wanted to get the better rating, too? 10 Yes, sir. Α But there weren't -- it wasn't necessarily 11 12 customers coming to NIBCO and saying we need to 13 have a higher rating? No, sir. 14 Α 15 Did you -- did you an involvement in selecting the 16 resin for the reformulation project? 17 Yes, sir. What was your role in that decision? 18 Once again, helping identify primarily the 19 20 processing characteristics of that resin. 21 Okay. Describe for me what process and 22 characteristics were developed. First of all, we extrude the product and make good 23 24 tubing out of it. And then, okay, in the active extrusion what other -- are there other 25



Page 9
1 considerations, okay, that would affect our ability
2 to make that product and produce it.
3 Q For the 1006 tubing, were you using was NIBCO
4 using a resin provided by Total?
5 A Yes, sir.
6 Q Is that the CD4300 resin?
7 A Yes, sir.
8 Q To your knowledge is that the only resin that NIBO
9 used to manufacture the 1006 tubing?
10 A Yes, sir.
11 Q And did you continue to use that resin in the 330
12 tubing?
13 A No, sir.
14 Q Which resin did you use in the 3308?
15 A We ultimately ended up using a Dow resin.
16 Q Do you what the name would be of that resin?
17 A It's DGDB 2480.
18 Q The Total CD4300 resin that was in the 1006, is
19 that a pipe grade resin?
20 A That I do not know.
21 Q Do you know what it means what pipe grade resin
22 means?
23 A Yes.
24 Q Just not sure if that one
25 A I'm not sure.



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1 Q fits that description? So why don't we say what
2 is what would a pipe grade resin be, what does
3 that mean?
4 A Pipe grade resin is a class of resins that have
5 undergone specific tests, okay, and primarily
6 hydrostatic long-term hydrostatic type tests and
7 they have been developed, okay, to have that
8 long-time performance, okay, and they are typically
9 identified or shown by performance numbers
10 developed by PPI.
11 Q Plastic Piping Institute?
12 A Plastic Pipe Institute.
13 Q Plastic Pipe Institute, okay. And so a resin that
14 is not don't know if certified is the right
15 word but a resin that's not given the
16 classification of pipe grade by the PPI wouldn't
17 have undergone that battery of tests you were just
18 describing?
19 MR. KUHLMAN: Object to form.
20 A Not sure.
21 BY MR. SHAMBERG:
22 Q It may have undergone those tests?
23 A Yes, sir.
24 Q And if it's not deemed pipe grade would that
25 indicate to you that it didn't pass the test?



Page 98 No, sir. 1 Would there be a reason that a resin supplier or manufacturer would submit a resin for pipe grade 3 4 testing, pass the test and then determine not to 5 label the product as pipe grade? Yes, sir. Okay. Why would that be? 7 8 Depends on what their target market is, okay. 9 you're developing a resin, okay, specifically for 10 extruded profiles or for Lomodine or what have you and the marketing people come back and say, well, I 11 12 don't really need the pipe grade material, okay, 13 you may have already tested it, okay, you just may not promote that information in your technical 14 15 literature or have your people tell your 16 salespeople that, hey, this is a great resin, you 17 ought to be taking it to your pipe people if you got other rates that meet their criteria. 18 19 Okay. And you're just -- you testified you're not Q 20 sure whether the Total CD4300 was a pipe grade 21 resin? 22 It's not listed as a pipe grade resin. Α 23 Why did you need to change the resin for the 3308? 24 MR. KUHLMAN: Object to form. One of the areas that we identified as important, 25



		Page 99
1		okay, because as we are looking one of the areas
2		we identify is important to us in reformulation
3		because oxidative attack failure is a slow crack
4		growth phenomenon. Okay, we've identified what is
5		called a pen value, which measures slow croak
6		slow crack growth, okay. It's a test specifically
7		for that characteristic and we identified criteria
8		that we felt were necessary for us to obtain the
9		improved chlorine resistance.
10	Q	Okay. So improving chlorine resistance did play
11		into the selection of the new resin?
12	А	Yes, sir.
13	Q	And you made did you make the conclusion that
14		the Dow resin that was ultimately used in the 3308
15		provided better chlorine resistance than the Total
16		resin in the 1006?
17	А	Ultimately, yes.
18	Q	What led you to make that conclusion?
19	А	The results of the SF 23 testing.
20	Q	Was improving chlorine resistance a motivating
21		factor generally in the reformulation project?
22		MR. KUHLMAN: Object to form.
23	А	That was one factor, yes, sir.
24	BY N	MR. SHAMBERG:
25	Q	And you mentioned earlier the desire to be



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			Page 100
	1		competitive with other manufacturers' products.
	2		Right?
	3	A	Yes, sir.
	4	Q	Were there any other factors that played into it?
	5	A	No, not that I'm aware of.
	6	Q	Okay. So as part of the reformulation project, did
	7		NIBCO work with any outside entities?
	8	A	Yes. We worked with JANA Labs.
	9	Q	Were you I think you stated you were involved in
	10		the communications with JANA Labs
	11	A	Yes, sir.
	12	Q	regarding the reformulation project?
	13	A	Yes, sir.
	14	Q	Who did you primarily communicate with at JANA?
	15	A	It would be Ken Oliphant and Sarah Chung.
	16	Q	While the reformulation project was under way, was
	17		NIBCO also attempting to maintain its certification
	18		for the 1006 pipe?
	19	A	Yes, sir.
	20	Q	And that was to ensure that there was a certified
	21		pipe for sale up until the 3308 could be put to
	22		market. Correct?
	23	А	Yes, sir.
	24	Q	Did you ever communicate with someone named Aleesha
	25		Valentine at JANA?



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		Page 102
1	Q	So Aleesha writes to the three of you, Dave, Mark
2		and Earl, "Happy Monday. Hope you guys had a
3		wonderful weekend. I'm attaching a document that
4		details the history of CPI/NIBCO's certifications,
5		the current status of your certifications, our
6		proposed path forward, and guidance for talking to
7		NSF and IAPMO." And then the sentence after next
8		she says, "I'd like to schedule a conference call
9		with the three of you once you've had chance to
10		review this document." So then if we look up at
11		the next email in this chain from Aleesha it looks
12		like two days later and she is writing to David
13		Bobo and says, "Hi Dave, The updated document is
14		attached per our phone conference yesterday
15		afternoon."
16		Do you have a recollection of being involved
17		in that phone conference that she is referring to?
18		MR. KUHLMAN: Object to form.
19	A	No, sir, I don't.
20	BY M	MR. SHAMBERG:
21	Q	Do you know for a fact that you weren't on that
22		call or do you just not remember?
23	A	I just don't remember.
24	Q	It's possible you were on the call just not sure at
25		this point?



Page 103 1 That's correct. Α This document would seem to indicate Aleesha is at least asking that the conference call involve all 3 4 three of you. Right? 5 Α Yes. (Exhibit 24 was marked for identification.) Okay, sir. 7 Α 8 BY MR. SHAMBERG: 9 Okay. So this is a document that I know you have Q 10 testified about before. Do you remember when you first saw this document? 11 12 Α My best recollection it was, I believe, part of the 13 Pulte deposition. Okay. You don't have a recollection of seeing the 14 Q 15 document before that deposition? 16 No, sir, I don't. Α 17 Okay. If you look at the bottom, say, of the first page in the middle there is a date on there? 18 19 Yes, sir. Α 20 March 30th, 2009, and is that the same date as the 21 email we were just discussing from Aleesha to you, 22 David Bobo and Mark Clark? 23 Yes, sir. Α 24 So does that lead you to believe that this is the 25 document that she's referring to that was attached



Page 104 to the email? 1 Yes, it does. You think you just didn't read it at that time? 3 4 I just don't recall it. 5 Do you feel that -- strike that. Q Okay. Let's talk about this document. 7 begins with the history of NIBCO certifications and discusses past third-party certification efforts 8 and test results. And in the first -- second full 10 paragraph here it says, a full chlorine resistance 11 dataset was run on the terra cotta pipe using Equistar resin in August of 2004. The terra cotta 12 pipe met the minimum lifetime requirement of ASTM 13 F876 at 50.3 years. 14 15 What is the minimum lifetime requirement of ASTM F876? 16 17 Α 50 years. Then next paragraph it says a full chlorine 18 19 resistance dataset was run on the terra cotta pipe 20 using Total resin in May 2005. Do you see that? 21 Α Yes, sir. 22 That Total was the supplier for the resin that was 23 used in the PEX tubing that NIBCO manufactured, correct, the 1006 tubing? 24 Yes, sir. 25 Α



		<u> </u>
		Page 105
1	Q	It says that the terra cotta blue and white pipes
2		met the met the minimum lifetime requirement.
3		The orange and red pipes failed to meet the 50-year
4		lifetime requirement failing at 47 and 44 years
5		respectively.
6		MR. KUHLMAN: Object to form.
7		MR. SHAMBERG: That wasn't a
8		question.
9		MR. KUHLMAN: I wasn't sure, there
10		was a pause.
11	BY M	MR. SHAMBERG:
12	Q	So if you hadn't seen this memo, were you aware at
13		the time that this memo was written that the orange
14		and red pipes had failed to meet the minimum
15		lifetime requirement of ASTM F876 when tested in
16		May of 2005 with the Total resin?
17		MR. KUHLMAN: Object to form.
18	А	Yes.
19	BY M	MR. SHAMBERG:
20	Q	Do you recall when you first became aware of that
21		fact?
22	A	I believe shortly before this, probably somewhere
23		in 2008, I believe.
24	Q	Okay. How did you become aware of that fact in
25		2008?
	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 BY N 12 Q 13 14 15 16 17 18 A 19 BY N 20 Q 21 22 A 23 24 Q



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			Page 106
	1	А	I went back and basically did exactly what Aleesha
	2		or JANA or whoever wrote this document did, looked
	3		at past reports that CPI had given us.
	4	Q	Okay. What was the impetus for you looking at
	5		those reports at that time?
	6	А	That I don't recall.
	7	Q	When you looked at the reports and saw those
	8		results, what, if anything, did you do?
	9	А	That I don't recall either.
	10	Q	Do you remember being concerned about the results?
	11	А	We had questions or I had questions, okay, about
	12		those results. Because if you look at the test
	13		data, okay, the test data shows the extrapolated
	14		times to failure were longer than what the three
	15		approvals that we had, terra cotta, white and blue.
	16		And so we were wondering, okay, why, if the data is
	17		better, those products did not pass. So there were
	18		questions about that.
	19	Q	Okay. What was the conclusion?
	20	А	Huh?
	21	Q	What did you conclude?
	22	А	That the results that we were getting were because
	23		of the mathematical calculations. Because,
	24		remember, this is an extrapolated test, okay,
	25		you're not testing out for a full 50 years. You're



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			Page 107
	1		testing for a limited time then extrapolating that
	2		data. And it was the requirements that were put on
	3		that extrapolation that was causing the labs
	4		running the test to disregard certain data points.
	5	Q	Okay. Who who created the that extrapolation
	6		method?
	7	A	That I don't know.
	8	Q	Okay. It wasn't NIBCO?
	9	А	No.
	10	Q	It was could it have been JANA?
	11	А	Could have been.
	12	Q	JANA was also conducting the test. Correct?
	13	А	Yes.
	14	Q	Is there any other entity that, in your mind, might
	15		have created that extrapolation?
	16	А	Yes, there is.
	17	Q	What entity or entities?
	18	А	Each of the test listing agencies, okay, have their
	19		own criteria how they handle data. It could have
	20		been UL, could have been NSF, could have been
	21		IAMPO, I-A-M-P-O.
	22	Q	I-A-P-M-O.
	23	A	Any of those agencies have the freedom to interpret
	24		that data as they see fit it. It could have come
	25		from PPI or PPFA, okay, they could have written,
,			



			<u> </u>
			Page 108
	1		okay, the compilation criteria for that.
	2	Q	So this is, obviously, an important test?
	3	A	Yes.
	4	Q	Because it would NIBCO sell pipe that didn't
	5		meet third-party certification standards?
	6	А	That's correct, we would not.
	7	Q	So in order to have a market for the pipe, you need
	8		to meet these minimum lifetime requirements in ASTM
	9		F876?
	10	A	Yes.
	11	Q	And the whether or not the pipe passes that test
	12		is determined, in part, by this mathematical
	13		extrapolation. Correct?
	14	A	Yes, sir.
	15	Q	But you don't know who developed that
	16		extrapolation?
	17	A	That's correct.
	18	Q	How did you learn about it? How did you first
	19		become aware of this extrapolation test?
	20	A	That is written into the 2023 test method.
	21	Q	Okay. Have you ever actually performed those
	22		calculations yourself?
	23	A	No, sir, I have not.
	24	Q	Would you be able to do that?
	25	А	I can't answer that not knowing, okay not having
- 1	4		



Page 109 done it. 1 Okay. That's what I mean, just sitting here today if I gave you --4 Α No. 5 -- some data would you be able to do it? No, sir. When these tests are run to determine the 7 8 extrapolated lifetime, the numbers that you get, 9 whether it's 50.3 or 78 years, whatever it may be that's an average of different data points. 10 Correct? Let me strike that. 11 12 The number that you get, the 78 years, the 50 13 years, that's an average of tests on different 14 samples. Correct? 15 MR. KUHLMAN: Object to form. 16 Α No. 17 BY MR. SHAMBERG: Okay. So is it just one sample you run through the 18 19 test and then you get the years extrapolation to 20 failure and that's it? 21 Α No, sir. 22 How does it work? You have a different formulation, okay, and you run 23 24 a whole series of tests, okay. In fact, the requirements, I think, are for 15 separate tests. 25



		Page 110
1		And you're testing a variety of combinations
2		involving high pressures and elevated temperatures
3		to accelerate the accelerate the failure, okay,
4		'cause it is a test to failure. So you have got
5		things such as high pressure, high temperature,
6		then low temperature, low pressure. Then the
7		entire test methods cover all combinations so that
8		you have 15 data points. You take those 15 data
9		points and you develop the lifetime curve, okay,
10		which will end at the end of your testing, okay,
11		which is typically anywhere from 24 to probably 48
12		months. You extrapolate that time or that curve
13		out to where it intersects the minimum stress
14		requirements for PEX tubing out to 15 or where does
15		that intersect. And that gives you the time or
16		extrapolated time to failure, that extrapolation.
17	Q	Okay. But, again, that's not JANA would have
18		conducted the mathma the math for that
19		extrapolation in this instance. Correct?
20	А	Yes, sir.
21	Q	If we turn to the second page of this document it
22		says it's gonna be the second line of Page 2 of
23		4 of the document, says, "The orange and red pipes
24		were awarded a provisional listing based on an NSF
25		policy that was in the process of being changed."



			0423
			Page 111
	1		What was that NSF policy that was being
	2		changed?
	3	A	That I have no knowledge of.
	4	Q	Okay. Do you know what a provisional listing is?
	5	A	No, I don't. I mean, I have never heard the phrase
	6		provisional listing until, as I stated, I saw this
	7		document about a year ago.
	8	Q	Do you now have an understanding of what
	9		provisional listing is?
-	10	A	Yes, I do.
-	11	Q	What is that?
-	12	A	Provisional is, as I stated, the interpretation of
-	13		the data. At the time that this testing was done,
-	14		the interpretation of the test method and handling
-	15		their data stated that the data points of these
-	16		additional colors had to be within plus or minus
-	17		five percent of the extrapolation curve for the
-	18		master color. Okay? On for us on the red and
-	19		the orange, some of those data points were so good
2	20		they were more than five percent better than that
2	21		massive curve. And JANA or NSF, whoever was
2	22		interpreting the data, chose to disregard those.
2	23		The provisional statement or provisional
2	24		criteria said if that happens you can take data at
2	25		points from a similar color and plug them into the



		0-00
		Page 112
1		formula and recalculate your extrapolated time to
2		failure. And based upon that they granted us a
3		listing provisional, the listing on the red and
4		orange.
5	Q	And this document indicates that at some point that
6		policy changed but you're just not sure how it was
7		changed, in what way?
8	А	I don't know first of all, I don't know if it
9		ever changed, if it did when or what was involved.
10	Q	So you mentioned the plus or minus five percent and
11		that the data points would need to be within that
12		plus or minus five percent to be considered for the
13		extrapolation?
14	A	Yes, sir.
15	Q	Do you know what an outlier is?
16	А	Yes, sir.
17	Q	What is an outlier?
18	А	Outlier follows the data point that does not follow
19		the trend and so far different from the trend that
20		you judge it to be non-acceptable or maybe a false
21		reading, if you will.
22	Q	So when the requirement for the testing method
23		involves this plus or minus five percent, would
24		that be to eliminate outlying data points?
25	A	Yes, it would.



		0431
		Page 113
1	Q	Is that a sound scientific method to not consider
2		outliers?
3	А	Yes, sir.
4	Q	But you're saying if those outliers had been
5		considered, then the red and orange would have
б		passed the test?
7	А	Yes, sir.
8	Q	Okay. So then continuing on in this same paragraph
9		we were just discussing at the top of Page 2,
10		discussing the process being changed, it says,
11		"This change meant that red or orange pipes
12		selected for Chlorine Resistance testing in Year 3
13		of certification (2008) would likely have similar
14		results to the initial DLT testing and result in
15		NSF withdrawing the listing of the affected
16		products."
17		So in this here Aleesha is expressing a
18		concern that if the red and orange pipe are
19		retested by NSF then NSF could withdraw the
20		listing because they would fail the test. Right?
21	A	Yes, sir.
22	Q	And then if we go down to the last full paragraph
23		under the "Current Status" section here it starts,
24		"Today, NIBCO maintains," the second to last
25		sentence Aleesha says, "Because the red pipe failed



		Page 114
1		to meet the minium lifetime requirement of 50 years
2		when tested in 2005, we must be cautious if red
3		pipe is selected by the NSF auditor." And then
4		again, "If the pipe fails the DLT testing, NIBCO'S
5		certification of its red pipe is in danger of being
6		withdrawn."
7		When you first became aware of the the red
8		and orange pipe having failed these tests you said
9		that was in around 2008 when you gained that
10		awareness?
11		MR. KUHLMAN: Object to form.
12	А	Yes.
13	BY M	MR. SHAMBERG:
14	Q	Did that give you any concern about future testing
15		of the red and orange pipe for third-party
16		certification?
17	А	I don't recall any concern.
18	Q	Were you concerned that the failure to meet the
19		minimum lifetime requirements could lead to
20		failures in the field?
21	A	No, sir.
22	Q	Why not?
23	A	Because, as I stated, when I started looking at the
24		actual test data, the test data suggested it was
25		better than what I had my the terra cotta color,



Page 115 which is what the independent test data was. 1 You were taking into account the outliers? 3 Well, all the trends. I mean, when do you judge a 4 sample or data point to be an outlier? 5 there are certain criteria that you can use. if I have got five or six data points, all of them are above the baseline and one happens to be just a 7 8 little bit further outside that baseline, okay, to 9 me that's not an outlier. But to whomever developed that test procedure and 10 extrapolation it was. Right? 11 12 Α Yes. 13 MR. KUHLMAN: Object to form. BY MR. SHAMBERG: 14 15 Then continuing from this page onto the next page 16 there is a section "Path Forward" and there are a 17 number of different options laid out, seven different options. And I want to ask you about 18 19 option three. Option three, "When the NSF auditor 20 collects a sample from NIBCO, NIBCO should 21 immediately send an identical sample to JANA for 22 comparison testing. This would allow us to identify a potential failure early and advise NSF 23 24 to stop their testing." 25 Do you know whether pipe was ultimately



		0434
		Page 116
1		selected NIBCO PEX tubing was ultimately
2		selected by NSF for audit in 2008 or in 2009 or
3		2010?
4		MR. KUHLMAN: Object to form.
5	А	Yes.
6	BY M	MR. SHAMBERG:
7	Q	It was?
8	А	Yes.
9	Q	Okay. Do you recall which color pipe was selected?
10	А	Blue.
11	Q	Do you know how the blue pipe was selected?
12	А	That the selection process is at the discretion
13		of NSF. Now from experience I can tell you that
14		NSF has a propensity to take blue samples when they
15		come and do their audits, okay. Because obviously
16		you're audited every three years and I think every
17		time they have come in and audited us, okay, they
18		have taken a blue sample. So maybe they know
19		something about the performance of blue or whatever
20		that causes them to select that. But what that
21		would be, I don't know that.
22	Q	Okay. So to your knowledge NSF has never selected
23		NIBCO red tubing for sampling?
24	A	Not for audit sampling.
25	Q	To your knowledge NSF has never selected terra



1			0-100
			Page 117
	1		cotta tubing for audit?
	2	A	No, I don't believe so.
	3	Q	And NSF hasn't selected orange tubing for audit?
	4	A	We no longer produce orange, that's not
	5	Q	When did you stop producing orange?
	6	А	That I can't recall. It's been several years.
	7	Q	More than five?
	8	А	Yes.
	9	Q	Okay. Okay. Then I want to ask about one other of
	10		these options which is option seven, NIBCO should
	11		keep as little red pipe in storage at the
	12		manufacturing facility as possible. If NSF shows
	13		up to collect a sample and red pipe isn't being
	14		produced that day, there is nothing in the
	15		warehouse and there's nothing for NSF to sample.
	16		Do you have any knowledge as to whether NIBCO
	17		altered its pipe storage processes at the Lebanon
	18		facility as a result of this memo?
	19	А	No, sir, I do not.
	20	Q	You don't have knowledge?
	21	А	I don't have knowledge, okay. In hindsight, I
	22		don't think it's a very feasible option in that in
	23		our process we have we have to supply our
	24		customers, okay, which means we have to have a
	25		certain amount of inventory on the floor, okay, to



		Page 118
1		meet our supply agreements to those customers. And
2		so for us to completely eliminate any inventory of
3		red on the floor or even have a reduced inventory
4		of red on the floor, to me that doesn't sound very
5		realistic. But to answer your question, no, I'm
6		not aware of any actions that were taken to do
7		that.
8	Q	But you also couldn't testify that it did not
9		happen?
10	A	That's correct.
11	Q	Okay. So then following that in the memo there is
12		a few suggestions on how to deal with various
13		third-party certifications entities, the first one
14		being IAPMO, which we mentioned earlier. And so
15		what the memo states, says, "Mark" is that
16		referring to Mark Clark?
17	А	I believe so, yes.
18	Q	"Mark must call IAPMO to identify requirements for
19		reinstatement of the listings. It is not unusual
20		for manufacturers to withdraw certifications and
21		then reinstate them, so this will not throw up any
22		flags for IAPMO."
23		Why would there be concerns about throwing up
24		flags for IAPMO?
25		MR. KUHLMAN: Object to form.



Page 119 1 That I can't answer. 2 BY MR. SHAMBERG: 3 0 Okay. Let's think about it some more. The next 4 paragraph has a note, says, according to my 5 discussions with Padanaplast, IAPMO will award certification based on the acceptance of DLT data from NSF in a specially formated report. 7 8 listing cannot merely be reinstated based on the 9 listings that was withdrawn in 2008, this could pose a problem as NSF does not have any passing 10 11 data on the red pipe. Therefore, NIBCO must press 12 IAPMO hard for sample reinstatement. 13 So would you say that the flags, at least 14 according to the memo, that would be thrown up is 15 that if IAPMO had to do additional certification 16 testing on the pipe it might not pass the tests? 17 Once again, I can't answer what her definition of flags is or what factors she considered. 18 19 What do you understand this to mean? 0 20 That's not important, is it? I didn't write this Α 21 memo, okay. And as I stated, okay, until a year 22 ago I didn't know or I didn't recall ever seeing 23 this memo, okay. So I have very limited knowledge 24 on what actions were taken as a result of it. So I 25 don't feel qualified to answer that question.



Page 120 This was a memo that was emailed to you in March of 1 0 2 2009. Correct? I realize that but I don't recall it. 3 4 Do you think as the product engineer for PEX tubing 5 at that time this is a communication that you should have been aware of? MR. KUHLMAN: Object to form. 7 8 No, sir. Α 9 BY MR. SHAMBERG: 10 This isn't something you need to be aware of? Q No, sir. 11 12 Okay. The last thing I want to talk about is on 13 the final page, Page 4 of 4, the section on how to 14 deal with NSF. And if you haven't reviewed that 15 I'd ask that you please do. I don't want to read 16 the whole thing but I do want to ask you a couple 17 questions about it. 18 Α Okay. So there is a lot of kind of advice given 19 20 here as to how Aleesha believes that NIBCO should 21 deal with NSF. And one specific that I want to ask 22 you about is in the third paragraph, starts on the 23 Says avoid mentioning any fourth line down. 24 changes in resin, but it would be okay to say that you are working with your master batch supplier if 25



		0403
		Page 121
1		they push it that far.
2		Why would you need to avoid mentioning changes
3		in the resin to an NSF auditor?
4		MR. KUHLMAN: Object to form.
5	A	I'm not aware of any reason.
6	BY N	MR. SHAMBERG:
7	Q	So if an NSF auditor would have shown up at this
8		point well, strike that.
9		So let me ask you, generally in this section
10		on how to deal with NSF, are you aware of NIBCO
11		enacting any of the suggestions that are made here?
12		MR. KUHLMAN: Object to form.
13	А	No, sir, I'm not.
14	BY N	MR. SHAMBERG:
15	Q	Okay. But, again, you don't know that that didn't
16		happen you're just not aware specifically of
17	А	I'm not aware.
18	Q	Even though you may not have seen this memo or had
19		recollection of seeing the memo until your
20		deposition, in 2009 were you involved in any
21		discussions about the content of this memo?
22	А	Not that I recall.
23	Q	So as far as know you just completely ignored this
24		memo and all of its contents in 2009?
25		MR. KUHLMAN: Object to form.



		Page 122
1	А	I don't know that I ignored, okay. But I
2		personally I read through this memo, okay, it's all
3		dealing with listing issues, okay, of which I
4		wasn't directly involved with, okay. And this gets
5		back to my point, okay, should I have been copied
6		or aware of this memo, okay, maybe as a side light.
7		But am I going to be directly involved in any of
8		the recommendations or the actions that come out of
9		this? No, very limited.
10	BY M	MR. SHAMBERG:
11	Q	Okay. So as the PEX product engineer the failure
12		of PEX tubing red and orange PEX tubing to meet
13		the minimum lifetime requirements of ASTM F876
14		wasn't really of any concern to you?
15		MR. KUHLMAN: Object to form.
16	A	I did not say that. I said this memo wasn't
17		because it addresses listing issues and how to deal
18		with listing agencies. The fact that the red and
19		orange, okay, showed low numbers, okay, that was of
20		concern and that was being addressed. That was the
21		purpose of the reformulation project, to drive
22		those numbers up.
23	BY M	MR. SHAMBERG:
24	Q	Okay. So essentially you would say the only NIBCO
25		employee that should have had an interest in this



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	memo would have been Mark Clark?
A	No. There is a whole list of other people here,
	okay, I believe Mark Clark, Dave Bobo, Dave might
	forwarded it on to, looks like, some other
	recipients at NIBCO.
Q	Well Aleesha sent it to you to. Right?
А	That's correct.
Q	And you were working with her on the reformulation
	project. Right?
А	Aleesha wasn't directly involved in the
	reformulation.
Q	Was she involved in the product (sic) to maintain
	the certification for the 1006 tubing?
А	I believe so, yes.
Q	Okay. Did NIBCO after the date of this memo,
	did NIBCO continue to do business with JANA?
А	Yes.
Q	Are you aware, maybe not yourself but are you aware
	of anyone at NIBCO reaching out to JANA and saying,
	this isn't how we do business here?
A	No, I'm not aware of that.
Q	Do you recall anybody from NIBCO reaching out to
	JANA and saying we don't hide pipe from our
	auditors?
А	No, sir, I'm not aware of that.
	Q A Q A Q A Q



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			Page 124
	1	Q	Do you think someone should have done that?
	2	A	That I would have thought so but I wasn't my
	3		opinion wasn't asked, so.
	4		MR. KUHLMAN: Are we getting close
	5		to a lunch stopping point?
	6		MR. SHAMBERG: Can we go off for a
	7		second?
	8		(A short discussion was held.)
	9	BY M	IR. SHAMBERG:
	10	Q	So before we continue on, I just want to ask a
	11		couple questions about your previous testimony.
	12		You had stated that at some point more than five
	13		years ago NIBCO stopped producing orange PEX
	14		tubing; is that right?
	15	А	Yes, sir.
	16	Q	Why did NIBCO stop producing orange tubing?
	17	А	Market demand.
	18	Q	People weren't buying?
	19	A	People weren't buying it.
	20	Q	Do you know why that was?
	21	A	No.
	22	Q	Do you know if it had anything to do with the
	23		chlorine resistance issues with the orange tubing?
	24	A	What chlorine resistance issue?
	25	Q	With the failure of the orange tubing to meet the



		Page 125
1		ASTM F876 requirements for minimum lifetime.
2	A	But it did meet requirements, it was listed as
3		meeting those requirements. The same was true with
4		the red. Both both red and orange, despite what
5		the numbers say, were listed as meeting and
6		conforming with 876 requirements including chlorine
7		resistance.
8	Q	Was there a concern within NIBCO that if those red
9		and orange tubing products were retested they would
10		fail to meet lifetime requirements?
11	А	Not that I'm aware of.
12	Q	Would you consider JANA to be a well-respected
13		laboratory?
14	А	Yes, sir.
15	Q	Would you say you have confidence in its testing
16		and test results?
17	А	Yes, sir.
18		(Exhibit 25 was marked for identification.)
19	А	Okay.
20	BY N	MR. SHAMBERG:
21	Q	So earlier today we were discussing an email chain
22		from April of 2008 talking about the marginal
23		performance of the terra cotta PEX tubing with
24		respect to oxidative induction time. Do you
25		remember that?



		0444
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1	А	Yes, sir.
2	Q	And you had said that at that time you weren't
3		concerned about that as a potential mechanism for
4		field failures is that right?
5	А	Yes, sir.
6	Q	So this document that I have shown you now is a
7		looks like a it's a called final report that was
8		issued by JANA with respect to a certain project.
9		And if you look on the second page of this
10		document, the date of issue is June 13, 2008.
11		Correct?
12	А	Yes, sir.
13	Q	So this is about, you know, within a couple months
14		of that email chain about the about OIT. Right?
15	А	Yes, sir.
16	Q	And the you know, the stated objective of this
17		project, according to the document, was to
18		determine the degree of cross-linking and oxidative
19		induction time of various PEX field failure pipe
20		samples. Right?
21	A	Yes.
22	Q	And then sorry to flip back and forth there but
23		going back to the second page, there is a table,
24		table one, that shows the JANA sample IDs. And it
25		looks like it's both white PEX and also terra cotta



Page 127 PEX pipe that's being tested; is that correct? 1 2 Yes, sir. And then back onto the first page in the final 3 4 paragraph of this executive summary, the second 5 sentence says, "The OIT results suggest that the inner surfaces of the samples are largely unprotected by stabilization against oxidative 7 8 degradation." 9 I'm sorry, where are you reading? Α 10 It's the bottom paragraph on this first page. 11 Α Okay. 12 The second sentence there that starts "The OIT 13 results." "The OIT results suggest that the inner 14 surfaces of the samples are largely unprotected by 15 16 stabilization against oxidative degradation." There is more and then it says, "The low level of 17 stabilizer and the pattern of micro-cracking are 18 19 not inconsistent with oxidative attack and suggest, based on JANA's experience, that the cracking is 20 21 occurring at localized weak points or flaws." 22 MR. KUHLMAN: Is there a question? 23 BY MR. SHAMBERG: 24 Do you have any reason to doubt the veracity of JANA's conclusion here? 25



Page 128 1 MR. KUHLMAN: Object to form. 2 Α No. 3 BY MR. SHAMBERG: 4 Do you remember seeing this report when it was 0 5 issued or around the time it was issued? I likely did but I don't recall it specifically. Do you still believe that a low level of 7 stabilization cannot lead to oxidative degradation? 8 9 MR. KUHLMAN: Object to form. 10 I still believe that they are not related. Q BY MR. SHAMBERG: 11 12 Q Not withstanding JANA's conclusions in this report? 13 Α That's correct. And, in fact, if we look at the first page again 14 15 under the heading "Gel Testing of the Pipe 16 Samples, " it indicates that one of the samples, 17 this 071163, actually did not meet the minimum cross-linking requirement of ASTM F876. Right? 18 19 MR. KUHLMAN: Object to form. 20 Yes, sir. Α 21 (Exhibit 26 was marked for identification.) 22 BY MR. SHAMBERG: 23 So I'm showing you another email that you 24 wrote to a group of people at NIBCO in June of 2007. 25 Is that the correct date?



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			Page 129
	1	А	Yes.
	2	Q	The subject is in-house barrier PEX chlorine
	3		resistance. And I want to ask you about the second
	4		paragraph in this e-mail. You say, "I mention this
	5		as our in-house orange product as a 'provisional'
	6		listing for chlorine resistance."
	7		First, at the time you wrote this did you have
	8		an understanding of what a provisional listing for
	9		chlorine resistance was?
	10	A	I don't recall but yeah, I don't recall having
	11		knowledge of what the provisional listing was.
-	12	Q	Then it goes on, "Testing has shown that this
	13		product" that is the orange PEX tubing "will
-	14		not meet the requirements for chlorine resistance
	15		and we run the risk of NSF revoking our listing or
	16		losing it if/when we are audited by NSF."
-	17		How did you become aware of that testing?
-	18	А	Well, once again, that's reviewing the test that
	19		report that we received from CPI.
:	20	Q	So it's the what we were discussing earlier when
:	21		you reviewed those test reports?
:	22	A	Yes, sir.
:	23	Q	You had said that was estimated that it was in
] :	24		around 2008. Would you now say it was more likely
:	25		in the first half of 2007?



		Page 130
1	А	Dates would suggest that, yes, sir.
2	Q	And that was about two years, maybe a little bit
3		less than two years before Aleesha Valentine from
4		JANA raised the issue in the memo to NIBCO. Right?
5	A	Yes, sir, in that time frame.
6	Q	And would this also suggest to you that as of
7		June 2007 NIBCO was still manufacturing and selling
8		the orange pipe?
9	A	Yes, sir.
10	Q	When you say the testing has shown that this
11		product will not meet the requirements for chlorine
12		resistance, as of the date you wrote this email,
13		did you give any consideration to discontinuing
14		selling the orange pipe?
15	А	I don't recall those discussions happening.
16	Q	Is it something you thought about even if you
17		didn't discuss it with anyone?
18	А	No.
19	Q	Were you concerned about the potential for that
20		orange pipe to fail in the field when exposed to
21		chlorine?
22	А	At that time I can't recall what my feelings were.
23		One of the questions, okay and this is addressed
24		in the first part was, okay, the need for any
25		chlorine resistance in for orange pipe, okay, in



- 1			
			Page 131
	1		that orange specifically for radiant heat
	2		applications. And radiant heat applications
	3		typically do not use chlorinated water with closed
	4		systems. So that's what prompted the very first
	5		question there. Do we really need chlorine
	6		resistance on this color and on this product. Once
	7		again, our marketing people determined that, yes,
	8		we did need that. Now whether that need was driven
	9		by actual performance requirements or to respond to
	10		a competitive situation, I can't answer. I don't
	11		know.
	12	Q	Are certain colors of PEX tubing more appropriate
	13		for one particular application versus another?
	14	A	I don't know that they are more appropriate. They
	15		are sort of slotted by the market into that
	16		situation. Okay, you see orange in radiant heating
	17		applications. You see red, white and blue
	18		typically in potable water applications. Terra
	19		cotta, which is one of our mainstays, is to use
	20		your phrasing an outlier. We are the only one
	21		that to my knowledge we are the only one that
	22		manufactures that color. People, I think, choose
	23		to use that wherever they wish.
	24	Q	So on NIBCO's end in terms of the manufacturing of
	25		the product, there wouldn't be any difference



- 1			
			Page 132
	1		between the red, blue, white, orange, terra cotta
	2		piping when used with hot water within typical
	3		residential plumbing applications?
	4	А	That's correct.
	5	Q	So the fact that orange piping is typically used
	6		for radiant heat applications, that fact alone
	7		doesn't have any impact on how the pipe would
	8		perform as compared to other colors. Correct?
	9	А	That's correct.
	10	Q	So you said radiant heating applications typically
	11		won't use chlorine but the orange pipe could be
	12		used in chlorinated environments as well as any of
	13		the other colors. Correct?
	14	A	Yes, sir.
	15	Q	Do you remember having a conversation well, who
	16		was in charge of dealing with the at NIBCO with
	17		dealing with the third-party certification entities
	18		at this point in time in June of 2007?
	19	А	That would have been still Mark Clark.
	20	Q	Do you remember having any conversation with Mark
	21		saying, hey, you know, the orange tubing might not
	22		meet the requirements for chlorine resistance. How
	23		are we gonna deal with this?
	24	А	I don't recall. I don't recall any conversations
	25		to that effect.



		0401
		Page 133
	L Q	Do you recall anything that you did at any point in
2	2	time to address the chlorine resistance
3	3	potential chlorine resistance issues with the
4	4	orange PEX tubing?
5	5	MR. KUHLMAN: Object to form.
6	5 A	No, sir, I don't.
7	7 BY	MR. SHAMBERG:
8	3 Q	Earlier we were discussing the extrusion process
9)	and you explained to me what that entails and how
10)	it works.
11	L	At what temperature was the 1006 PEX tubing
12	2	extruded?
13	3 A	It's in the region of, I believe, 440, 450 degrees
14	1	Fahrenheit.
15	5 Q	And was the 3308 tubing extruded at that same
16	5	temperature?
17	7 A	With some modifications, yes.
18	3 Q	What were those modification?
19	9 A	We had to change screw design using the Dow resin
20)	to reduce the sheer during extruding process.
21	l Q	You said screw design?
22	2 A	Yes, sir.
23	3 Q	What's that?
24	4 A	You're depending in extrusion you got a
25	5	heated barrel and a screw, which is basically as



		Page 134
1		you envision, a threaded component that goes down
2		the center of that barrel. That screw, by design,
3		okay, moves the material 'cause you're starting
4		with pellets, you're melting it, moves that
5		material down in the barrel. Okay, but it also
6		by design you can create sheer and help that barrel
7		heat the material and melt it by the design. So by
8		affecting that design, you control and affect the
9		temperature that you're extruding the material.
10	Q	Okay. You said sheer, can you define what sheer
11		is?
12	А	Sheer is the amount of work that is being put into
13		the material.
14	Q	Okay.
15	A	Mechanical work.
16	Q	So you said that it was extruded at the same
17		temperature but with these
18	A	Mod
19	Q	different modifications you described?
20	А	Yes, sir.
21	Q	How do those modifications affect the temperature,
22		if at all?
23	A	They brought it back down to the 440, 450
24		temperature range.
25	Q	Absent the modifications, how would the what



		Page 135
1		temperature would the 3308 have been extruded at?
2	А	Using the same screws that we used for the Total
3		material, melt temperature would have been up
4		around 480, 490.
5	Q	So about 40, 50 degrees higher than the 1006?
6	А	Yes, sir.
7	Q	Why absent the modifications, why would those
8		temperatures be different?
9	А	Because of the the way the polymer is made,
10		okay. The Dow material is a much more viscus melt,
11		okay, I mean, it doesn't flow as readily as the
12		Total material. And, once again, as you have got
13		the screw rotating in the barrel, okay, that
14		actually puts work in the material, more sheer,
15		you're creating, generating more.
16	Q	Essentially more energy output equals more heat?
17	А	Yes, sir.
18	Q	We have kind of touched on some of the
19		cross-linking. Can you just describe to me what
20		cross-linking is?
21	А	Cross-linking is if you look at polyethylene
22		almost as a plate of spaghetti, okay,
23		cross-linking or cross-linking, what it does
24		is it actually forms chemical bonds, okay, between
25		those strands of spaghetti, okay, sort of locking



	Page 136
1	the molecules in place so that they don't slip and
2	move in relation to each other.
3 Q	Okay. So it's essentially making pipe more stable?
4 A	Yes.
5 Q	Why is that necessary for PEX tubing? In other
6	words, why do you have to cross-link PEX tubing?
7 A	Because it builds or improves the creep
8	resistance of the tubing. Polyethylene, as I said,
9	without the cross-links those molecules will tend
10	to slide and under conditions, okay, of pressure
11	and those molecules will slide apart and
12	eventually you'll get failure with long periods of
13	time. At higher temperatures you accelerate it and
14	so it occurs much faster. The actual cross-linking
15	with those bridges between each of the molecules,
16	okay, tends to lock that material in place so it
17	can't move. You reduce the creep.
18 Q	Okay. So it increases the resistance to creep
19	rupture?
20 A	Yes, sir.
21 Q	Does the degree of cross-linking affect the
22	chlorine resistance of the pipe?
23 A	No, sir.
24 Q	How does cross-linking affect oxidation, if at all?
25 A	Not aware of any studies that says it does.



_		0-100
		Page 137
1	Q	Can insufficient cross-linking in PEX tubing lead
2		to premature stress corrosion cracking from
3		chlorine exposure?
4		MR. KUHLMAN: Can you read that
5		back?
6	A	I was gonna ask the same thing.
7		(The question was read back.)
8	А	You're gonna have to try that again. I'm not
9		understanding what you're asking.
10	BY I	MR. SHAMBERG:
11	Q	Are you familiar with the term "stress corrosion
12		cracking"?
13	А	Yes, sir.
14	Q	What is stress corrosion cracking?
15	А	That is a failure the tendency of metal
16		components to fail under high levels of stress.
17	Q	So can an insufficient level of cross-linking in a
18		pipe lead to that premature stress corrosion
19		cracking when exposed to chlorine?
20		MR. KUHLMAN: Object to form.
21	А	No, sir, I don't believe so.
22	BY N	MR. SHAMBERG:
23	Q	So there is really there is really, in your
24		view, no connection between the level of
25		cross-linking and, say, oxidative degradation in



Page 138 the pipe? 1 I have not seen any indication of that, no, sir. What's the significance of gel content? 3 4 Α Gel content is an indirect way of measuring the 5 degree of cross-linking in the tubing. Do you know how that measurment is performed? Yes, sir. 7 Α How is that? 8 9 Basically you're taking pieces of tubing and Α 10 because the act of cross-linking helps some of the 11 chemical resistance, okay, in terms of when it's exposed to organic materials, okay, you're taking 12 13 that tubing, taking xylene or some other very aggressive organic material and dissolving or 14 15 trying to trying to dissolve the material. 16 material that is not cross-linked will dissolve, go into solution. That material that is cross-linked 17 does not dissolve. 18 19 So at the end of your cook cycle you take the 20 residue, you dry it, you weigh it and you get some 21 relationship of some proportion of material that 22 has not dissolved and they say that is the portion 23 that is cross-linked. That's why all the 24 cross-linking is in percent. 25 Q Does NIBCO perform these gel content tests on PEX



		0457
		Page 139
1		tubing that it manufactures?
2	A	We do now.
3	Q	Okay. Did a separate entity perform that testing
4		prior to NIBCO?
5	А	Yes, sir.
6	Q	What entity was that?
7	A	JANA Labs.
8	Q	And now NIBCO does it in-house?
9	A	Yes, sir.
10	Q	Does JANA do any gel content testing at this point
11		for NIBCO?
12	A	Only on special occasions for research projects.
13	Q	When did NIBCO begin doing that in-house?
14	А	I believe about two years ago.
15	Q	Do you know why NIBCO brought that testing
16		in-house?
17	А	Cost. We can do it cheaper than paying JANA.
18	Q	Are there industry standards for gel content in PEX
19		tubing?
20	A	Yes, sir. They're written into the F876.
21	Q	What are the standards in F876?
22	A	For PEX-B and C minimum gel content is 65 percent,
23		the PEX-A minimum is 70 percent, the maximum is
24		89 percent for all.
25	Q	Okay. Do you know what NIBCO's historical gel



		0-100
		Page 140
1		content levels have been?
2		MR. KUHLMAN: Object to form.
3	А	Actual data, no, I don't.
4	BY N	MR. SHAMBERG:
5	Q	Do you know whether they are on the upper end of
6		that range, the lower end of that range?
7	А	We tend to target around 70 percent so probably at
8		the lower end of the range.
9	Q	Okay. So 70 would be kind of at the lower end?
10	А	If we are targeting 65 is the absolute minimum,
11		okay, the range is 65 to 89, so sort of place 70 at
12		the lower end.
13	Q	Would you say 70 is the ideal number for
14		cross-linking?
15	А	I'm not sure it's ideal, okay. Once again, we are
16		trying to assure we are meeting the requirements of
17		the specification. Okay, we have our targets set
18		high enough so that any variation that is normal in
19		any manufacturing process that we overcome that and
20		assure we always are above that 65 percent.
21	Q	To your knowledge has NIBCO ever considered
22		reducing the gel content below 70 in order to save
23		on costs?
24	A	Yes, sir.
25	Q	When did that occur?



		0439
		Page 141
1	А	I don't recall specific dates but it was three,
2		maybe four years ago.
3	Q	Okay. And in that in that JANA report that we
4		looked at from June 13, 2008, that was talking
5		about the OIT, one of the samples at least one
6		of the samples of the white PEX tubing was found
7		not to have met that 65 percent threshold.
8		Correct?
9		MR. KUHLMAN: Object to form.
10	A	Yes, sir. It also noted that if I look at the
11		manufacturing dates of the tubing, okay, I mean,
12		the latest one, I believe, is 2003, so three years
13		before NIBCO owned this, okay, I'm not sure what
14		these products represent, okay. Obviously they
15		were commercial 'cause it says it's field failures.
16		But in terms of formulation or what the
17		requirements for CPI, what type of gel targets they
18		have, I can't comment. I have no no way of
19		putting this information into content.
20		MR. SHAMBERG: Move to strike as
21		nonresponsive.
22	BY N	MR. SHAMBERG:
23	Q	You testified earlier that to your knowledge there
24		were no changes made in the manufacturing process
25		of the PEX tubing after NIBCO acquired CPI assets.



r			0400
			Page 142
	1		Correct?
	2	А	Yes, sir.
	3	Q	To follow-up on one point on the PERs that we were
	4		discussing earlier, are there any ways outside of
	5		the PER process that field failures are tracked
	6		within NIBCO?
	7	А	I don't have knowledge of that.
	8	Q	Okay. Have whenever you've become aware of
	9		fields failures has that always been through a PER?
	10	А	Yes, sir.
	11	Q	To your knowledge, if a customer calls to complain
	12		about a leak issue with PEX tubing but does not
	13		provide a sample of that tubing to NIBCO, will a
	14		PER be created?
	15	А	That I do not know.
	16	Q	I think I just have one more document, a couple
	17		more questions and then we are done.
	18		(Exhibit 27 was marked for identification.)
	19	BY M	MR. SHAMBERG:
	20	Q	Again, you know, please review the full document
	21		but my question will be just about the first
	22		sentence in the first email there.
	23	A	Okay.
	24	Q	Okay. So I just want to ask you about this email
	25		from January 5th, 2010, that you sent to Tom Coe



		0401
		Page 143
1		and Randy Doering in which you say, "As you are
2		aware, we are working to remove reference to NSF
3		from DURA-PEX markings and reference listing
4		through IAPMO."
5		Why were you working to remove the reference
6		to NSF?
7	А	'Cause we had shifted the listing of the PEX from
8		NSF to IAPMO.
9	Q	Okay. Why did the listing shift from NSF to IAPMO?
10	A	Money.
11	Q	Many reasons?
12	A	Money. IAPMO was cheaper.
13	Q	Didn't have anything to do with the chlorine
14		resistance in the tubing?
15	A	No, sir, not that I'm aware of. The IAPMO
16		because we are certified to the 876 has the same
17		chlorine resistance requirements as the NSF.
18	Q	Do you know whether the tubing would have had to
19		have been tested in order to change that listing
20		from NSF to IAPMO?
21	A	No, sir, I do not.
22	Q	No knowledge either way?
23	A	No knowledge.
24	Q	Who is Larry Smallwood?
25	А	Larry Smallwood was the plant manager at CPI. When



-			0402
			Page 144
	1		we acquired he continued working at NIBCO until he
	2		retired maybe two years later.
	3	Q	Okay. Two years later, so maybe in 2008 ish he
	4		would have retired?
	5	А	Somewhere in that time frame, yes, sir.
	6	Q	Do you know what he is up to these days?
	7	А	Last I heard he was down in Florida. Maybe baling
	8		out his house by now but I don't know.
	9	Q	Tom Coe told me he was probably fishing. Do you
	10		think that's a possibility?
	11	A	I don't know. I don't know if he was a fisherman
	12		or not.
	13	Q	Grant Dow, do you know who Grant Dow is?
	14	A	Grant was one of our salespeople. I don't know
	15		I don't know exact title. I don't know if he was a
	16		sales manager or retail manager or whatever but he
	17		worked in sales.
	18	Q	Did was the PEX tubing one of the products that
	19		he was responsible for selling?
	20	A	Yes, I believe so.
	21	Q	What about PEX fittings?
	22	A	Yes, I believe so.
	23	Q	And do you know what Grant does nowadays?
	24	A	No, sir, I do not.
	25	Q	Haven't been in touch with him since he left NIBCO?



г			0-100
			Page 145
	1	A	No, sir.
	2	Q	Do you know when he left NIBCO?
	3	A	No, I don't.
	4		MR. SHAMBERG: Okay. That's all the
	5		questions I have right now.
	6		MR. KUHLMAN: I've got a few
	7		follow-up questions. Do you want to take
	8		a couple-minute break? Let's take three
	9		minutes.
	10		(A short break was held.)
	11		CROSS-EXAMINATION
	12	BY N	MR. KUHLMAN:
	13	Q	All righty. I'd like to direct your attention to
	14		Exhibit 65. You were asked a few questions about
	15		this document. If you could, please turn to the
	16		second page of the document.
	17	А	I don't have a 65.
	18	Q	Twenty-five. I can't read my own handwriting.
	19	A	Okay.
	20	Q	This is a JANA Laboratories report with a date of
	21		issue June 13, 2008; is that right?
	22	A	Yes, sir.
	23	Q	Okay. And there is listed table one on Page 2 of
	24		this document client sample IDs. Do you see what
	25		I'm looking at?



		0404
		Page 146
1	A	Yes, sir.
2	Q	And this document lists date codes; is that right?
3	А	Yes, it does.
4	Q	And this document reflects that the products that
5		were manufac that are referenced here range in
6		date codes from October of 1998 up to October of
7		2003. Is that about right?
8	А	Yes, that's correct.
9	Q	Was NIBCO manufacturing
10		MR. SHAMBERG: Object to form.
11	BY M	MR. KUHLMAN:
12	Q	PEX tubing from 1998 to 2003 to the best of your
13		knowledge?
14	A	No, sir.
15	Q	To the best of your knowledge were any of these
16		samples manufactured by NIBCO?
17	A	No, sir.
18	Q	Do you know if these samples were manufactured
19		using the same formulation that was ultimately
20		acquired by NIBCO from CPI?
21	А	No, sir.
22	Q	And do you know if the manufacturer of these tubing
23		samples used the same manufacturing processes that
24		NIBCO started using when it acquired the assets of
25		CPI?



		0-100
		Page 147
1	A	No, sir, I do not.
2	Q	And when when NIBCO acquired the assets of CPI
3		had NSF already certified that the red and orange
4		tubing products met chlorine resistance
5		requirements found in NSF876?
6	А	Yes, sir, they did.
7	Q	Okay. And the red and orange tubing products when
8		those were being manufactured by NIBCO the 1006
9		products, when those tubing products were being
10		manufactured by NIBCO at all times they were
11		certified by NSF as meeting those chlorine
12		resistance standards; is that fair?
13	A	Yes, sir.
14	Q	And that is based on data that NSF had in its
15		possession; is that fair?
16	A	Yes, sir.
17	Q	And that was based on NSF's interpretation of the
18		test data that it had on those products?
19	A	Yes, sir. They the all the I believe all
20		the test reports, they were issued by NSF.
21	Q	Did NIBCO ever lose its NSF certifications with
22		respect to the red or orange 1006 PEX tubing?
23	A	No, sir, we did not.
24	Q	Now, you were asked a few questions about the
25		reformulation project for PEX. Are you familiar



_			0400
			Page 148
	1		with that project?
	2	A	Yes, sir.
	3	Q	And as a result of that project, did NIBCO
	4		ultimately develop a 3308 PEX-C project?
	5	A	Yes, sir.
	6	Q	Was that project initiated to address a perceived
	7		quality problem with the 1006 product or to address
	8		a market need?
	9		MR. SHAMBERG: Object to form.
	10	A	It was done to address market need, concerns that
	11		were a desire to meet competitor's claims out in
	12		the marketplace.
	13	BY N	MR. KUHLMAN:
	14	Q	Okay. You were asked a few questions about what
	15		plumbers may or may not be aware of with respect to
	16		chlorine resistance standards. Do you remember
	17		talking about that generally?
	18	А	Yes, sir.
	19	Q	Okay. Do you personally have any knowledge if
	20		plumbers know what the 1006 rating or 3308 rating,
	21		do you personally know if any plumbers know or
	22		don't know what those mean?
	23	A	No, sir, I don't.
	24	Q	Same thing with respect to distributors. Do you
	25		have any personal knowledge about what they know



		0407
		Page 149
1		about what those ratings mean?
2	A	No, sir.
3	Q	You were asked a few questions about the Dare Lab.
4		And specifically I'd like to ask you about the
5		the rationale for NIBCO transferring failure
6		analysis from the production facilities to the Dare
7		Lab.
8		Do you remember answering a few questions
9		about that?
10	A	Yes, I do.
11	Q	And when that occurred and the failure analysis for
12		the PEX product was moved from Lebanon, Ohio to
13		Elkhart, Indiana, to the Dare Lab, was that any
14		kind of commentary on the part of NIBCO with
15		respect to the quality of the analysis that they
16		were getting in Lebanon?
17	А	No, sir. As I believe I stated, that was a drive
18		to improve our consistency and that move was not
19		just limited to NIBCO, okay, that was all 13 of our
20		manufacturing plants, everything from valves to
21		fittings to the tubing at Lebanon, okay, they all
22		came, okay, or started coming through Elkhart.
23	Q	So that was NIBCO wide that wasn't simply PEX?
24	А	That's correct.
25	Q	Okay. You were asked a few questions about a



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		Page 150
1		document, the exhibit number is 17. If you could
2		please take a look at that.
3	A	(Witness complies.)
4	Q	And Exhibit 17 refers to something called a TEA
5		coating?
6	A	Yes, sir.
7	Q	Were any fittings actually what became of this
8		TEA coating technology? Was that used by NIBCO?
9	A	No, it wasn't. NIBCO made substantial investments
10		in putting in the equipment and basically the
11		results showed what was repeated here, that unless
12		you were very good at making the coating uniform,
13		okay, you could not make it or achieve the
14		objectives of putting that coating on the products.
15		So the product was or the process was never
16		commercialized and I don't believe any of the
17		parts, okay, were ever sold. I mean, eventually
18		the whole process or product line or process
19		line was mothballed.
20	Q	Okay. You were also asked a few questions about
21		the existence of die lines. And I'd like to ask
22		you a few questions about die lines. Is a die line
23		necessarily strike that. Let me start over.
24		Just because a die line is on a piece of
25		tubing, does that mean that the tubing is bad or



Page 151 would fail to meet the standard? 1 2 MR. SHAMBERG: Object to form. No, sir. 3 Α 4 BY MR. KUHLMAN: 5 What does a die line mean? Q Die lean means exactly, okay, I think what I tried 7 to explain, okay, there is either a defect in the 8 die, okay, it's been damaged in some way or there 9 has been buildup or it's dirty, okay, such as char, what have you, that is causing the drag mark in the 10 tubing as it flows through the, die, okay. 11 12 fact that it's present, okay, does not really 13 detract or may not detract from the performance of 14 the tubing. 15 So the existence of a die line doesn't necessarily 16 mean that the tubing is going to have a problem down the road? 17 That's correct. 18 Α 19 You were also asked a few questions about gel 20 content. And I'd like to ask you a few questions 21 about what this really means. You mentioned that 22 there is a range on gel content for PEX-C tubing that's permissible. I think it's between 65 23 24 percent and 89 percent; is that right? Yes, sir. 25



		0470
		Page 152
1	Q	And 65 percent would be the minimum and 89 percent
2		would be the maximum?
3	А	Yes, sir.
4	Q	Does that mean that 65 percent is not as good as 89
5		percent, is it like a range of what's good and
6		what's best?
7	А	No. It's not a measure of that. Okay, in fact, 89
8		percent if you start approaching that, okay, you're
9		tendency to start to cause brittleness in the
10		tubing, okay, is increased. So manufacturers
11		typically will try and identify a range, okay, that
12		gives them the performance that they need, okay, to
13		meet the 876 requirements, okay, and that they are
14		able to achieve consistently and that's what we
15		have done, okay, with our range, okay, kept it to
16		the point where we are consistently meeting the
17		requirements of 876 not only in gel but the
18		performance requirements but not so high, okay,
19		that you run the risk of causing other issues.
20		MR. KUHLMAN: That's all the
21		questions I have.
22		REDIRECT EXAMINATION
23	BY M	IR. SHAMBERG:
24	Q	Just a couple follow-ups. During your testimony
25		today we took a couple of short breaks. During



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		0471
		Page 153
1		those breaks did you discuss your testimony this
2		morning with your attorneys?
3	А	Yes, sir.
4	Q	Does the fact that a product is third-party
5		certified guarantee performance in the field?
6	А	No, sir.
7		MR. SHAMBERG: Okay, that's it for
8		me.
9		MR. KUHLMAN: Okay. We will read
10		and sign.
11		(Deposition concluded and Witness
12		excused at 1:12 p.m.)
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	Page 154
1	CERTIFICATE
2	I, Michelle D. Soffa, a competent and duly
	qualified court Reporter and a Notary Public within
3	and for the County of Porter, State of Indiana, do
	hereby certify that there appeared before me the
4	deponent, EARL HOWARD SEXTON, III, at 3401 Plaza
	Court, Elkhart, Indiana on the 11th day of October
5	2016, who was thereupon first duly sworn by me to
	testify the truth and nothing but the truth in
6	response to questions propounded to said deponent
	relating to the above-captioned cause now pending
7	and undetermined in said court.
8	I further certify that I then and there
	reported in machine shorthand the testimony so
9	given at said time and place, and that the
1.0	testimony was then reduced to typewriting from my
10	original shorthand notes, and the foregoing
1 1	transcript is a true and accurate record of said
11	testimony given by said deponent at said time and
12	place.
12	I further certify that I am not related by
13	blood or marriage to any of the parties to said
	suit, nor am I an employee of any of the parties or
14	of their attorneys or agents, nor am I interested
	in any way, financially or otherwise, in the
15	outcome of said litigation.
16	I further certify the reading and signing of
	the foregoing deposition by the witness was not
17	waived.
18	Dated at Elkhart, Indiana, this 21
19	
20	day of October 2016.
21	
22 23	My gommiggion expires:
24	My commission expires: January 31, 2024
25	County of Residence: Porter
43	country of restrictive. For ter



	Page 155
1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
_	DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY
2	WINDERLY GOLD ALAN GOLD
3	KIMBERLY COLE, ALAN COLE,) JAMES MONICA, LINDA BOYD,) MICHAEL MCMAHON, RAY SMINKEY,)
4	JAMES MEDDERS, JUDY MEDDERS,) ROBERT PEPERNO, SARAH PEPERNO,)
5	and KELLY MCCOY, on behalf of)
6	themselves and all other) similarly situated,)
7	Plaintiffs,)
8	vs.) CIVIL ACTION NO.) 13-7871(FLW)(TJB)
	NIBCO, INC.,
9	
10	Defendant.)
11	/
12	EARL HOWARD SEXTON, III
13	I hereby acknowledge that I have read the
	foregoing deposition transcript regarding the case
14	of Cole v. NIBCO, taken on Tuesday, October 11,
	2016, and that the same is a true and correct
15	transcription of the answers given by me to the
	questions propounded, except for the additions of
16	or changes, if any, as noted on the attached errata sheet.
17	
18	
1.0	EARL HOWARD SEXTON, III
19	Culturate had and account to me this
20	Subscribed and sworn to me thisday of,
21	,
	20,A.D.
22	, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
23	
	Notary Public or Witness
24	State of
	County of
25	My Commission expires:



A
abbot 6:16
ability 96:1
able 5:17 18:22
30:25 37:11,17
50:10 108:24
109:5 152:14
abovecaptioned
154:6
absent 134:25
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ace 93:16
achieve 150:13
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achieved 8:12
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